DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair; northwesterly winds, becoming variable.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,625. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York? Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 76¾c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40¾c.; cash cotton, 8 5-16c.

CONGRESS.—The Philippines were the subject of debate in both Houses yesterday. Mr. Clark and Mr. Dinsmore assailed the Administration in the House, and Mr. Caffery in the Senate. The belief prevails in Washington that Senator Clark will lose his seat.—Pages 1 and 5.

LEGISLATURE.—The Fallows bill for the payment of the salaries due to the school teachers of Queens and Richmond Counties was passed by both houses of the Legislature yesterday, and sent to Mayor Van Wyck for approval. Assemblyman Weekes has introduced a concurrent resolution amending the Constitution in order to relieve the congested trial term calendars of the First Judicial District. The bill permits the Governor to designate the number of Justices required, for such specified period as the Appellate Division may deem requisite. A resolution introduced by Mr. Morgan modifies the water supply clauses of the Greater New York charter. If passed it would have the effect of making the obtaining of water supplies from other counties by New York City easier.—Page 8.

FOREIGN.—At midnight yesterday the London War Office reported that it had no news with regard to Gen. Buller to give out. It is, however, generally believed that he has begun another advance for the relief of Ladysmith. A large force has been dispatched for an attack on Norval's Pont. Joseph Chamberlain declared in the House of Commons yesterday that the war was "just, necessary, and righteous." He added that there would be no second Majuba Hill, and that the spirit of the British nation was unbroken. He was heartily cheered by the Ministerialists, and his speech is favorably commented upon in London. Gen. Roberts has replied to a communication from Presidents Krüger and Steyn, complaining that the British were wantonly destroying property. Gen. Roberts denies the charges, and says that the Boers have been guilty of conduct unworthy of civilized warfare, in illtreating British subjects who refused to take up arms against their own countrymen. Over one hundred deaths from sunstroke occurred in Buenos Ayres Sunday. A French diplomat yesterday explained the true attitude of France toward Great Britain. Steps will be taken to increase the Kaiser's revenue.—Page 1.

Page 1.

It is alleged on the evidence of an eye-witness and the belief of his employers that William P. Moore, who was shot on Sunday after a dispute with firemen, received his wound through the deliberate aim of a policeman, and not by accident, as the police declared.

Page 2.

The inquiry into the alleged conspiracy to depreciate the value of Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock has been taken out of the hands of District Attorney Gardiner, and John Proctor Clarke has been appointed as Assistant Deputy Attorney General to conduct the investigation before the Special Grand Jury.

Page 3.

The Brooklyn Presbytery dismissed the charges against the Rev. George L. MacClelland, the former pastor of Immanuel Church.

The United States Mortgage and Trust Company has been appointed receiver for the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company.

Page 4.

The Trustees of Columbia University have decided to establish the George William Curtis Fellowship.

The Rapid Transit Commissioners yesterday extended Contractor McDonald's time to file bonds to Feb. 20 and returned the forfeiture check of Andrew Onderdonk. This action was taken after a conference between President Orr and August Belmont, Mr. McDonald's financial agent.

Page 9.

Chief Devery issued an order yesterday assigning to the Central Office squad the detectives removed from the Detective Bureau on Saturday. Transfers of Captains were made, Capt. Price going to the Grand Central Station.

John and William Stark, fishermen of Stapleton, Staten Island, who it was feared had met disaster on their smack, Louisa, returned safe yesterday after four days' battle with the ice off Coney Island, during which they were ice-incrusted and without food.

Page 14.

The Molineux trial was resumed before Recorder Goff. The prosecution rested its case, and the defense will be begun to-day.

Amusements.—Page 6.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 8.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
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FRANCE IN SELF-DEFENSE.

Bows to Sentiment of the People Rather than Show True Feeling Toward Great Britain.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—It is learned that the stories of the Echo de Paris that the British Ambassador to France, Sir Edmund J. Monson, and the British Ambassador to Italy, Sir Philip Currie, conferred here recently on Italian affairs, or that Sir Edmund has gone to Rome to support Sir Philip in representations to Italy regarding the landing of Italian troops in Africa, are quite unfounded. What is true is that Sir Edmund Monson has gone to the Italian Riviera, not because he is ill or requires a rest, but because he finds his position very unpleasant at the present time, owing to the strong feeling against Great Britain in the press and society, which, perforce, is reflected to some extent in the attitude of the French Government. A diplomatic official said:

"The French Government is undoubtedly friendly to Great Britain, but it is unable to make a display of its real sentiments just now, because a demonstration of friendliness to Great Britain would be an act of suicide.

"The bestowal of the Cross of the Legion of Honor on the artist, Leandre, author of the outrageous caricatures of Queen Victoria, furnished an example of the Government's fear of offending popular feeling. Leandre had been promised the decoration before he caricatured Queen Victoria, and the Government felt it would be safer to offend the English people than the sentiments of its own countrymen. In view of this situation, Sir Edmund thought his temporary absence from the Anglophobic air of Paris would have a salutary effect."

LONDON, Feb. 5.—It is officially announced here that Sir Edmund J. Monson, the British Ambassador to France, left Paris for the South on leave of absence. The announcement is generally regarded as important. Coming on top of the known anti-British feeling in France, it is thought the departure of the Ambassador from his post at the present juncture indicates more than appears on the surface, or than is contained in the official explanation.

ROME, Feb. 5.—All the newspapers in Rome deny the statements of the Echo de Paris. Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador, is still here.

The Kaiser Wants More Money.

BERLIN, Feb. 5.—The Boersen Zeitung asserts that the Reichstag will be asked to increase Emperor William's revenues, which have been found inadequate. The Freisinnige Zeitung points out that the imperial revenues were increased by nearly $1,000,000 when William II. became King of Prussia in 1889, and it deems a further increase unnecessary.

Former New Yorker Kills Herself.

BERLIN, Feb. 5.—Miss Marianne Winnicke, formerly of New York City, who had been a teacher of languages here and was betrothed to a young Berlin physician, committed suicide to-day after losing a modest fortune of 78,000 marks.

M. Fallieres Re-elected.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—M. Clement Armand Fallières, Republican Senator for Lot-et-Garonne, was to-day re-elected President of the Senate by 175 votes out of 221.

WHERE BULLER IS STILL A MYSTERY

He May Be Making a Wide Detour to the West and North.

WAR OFFICE HAS NO NEWS

Large Operations in the West Evidently About to Begin.

Fifteen More Transports, with 13,000 Troops, Are to be Dispatched to South Africa Between Now and Next Monday.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Military opinion in London continues to assume, from very slender materials, that Gen. Buller is again throwing his army against the Boer works.

A retired General, Sir William Henry Green, whose dustinguished career gives weight to his opinion, thinks that Gen. Buller, with 25,000 men, is making a wide detour to the west and north in order to avoid the roughest parts of the country. As Gen. Buller must have some thousands of wagons, Sir William points out that the advance would necessarily be slow.

No authentic word is at hand, save that the War Office claimed orally to newspaper inquirers at a late hour that it could not confirm the reported advance. There the Natal situation rests.

Regarding the dispatches from Ladysmith saying that Buller's guns have been heard there, it is stated that some practice may have been going on with the new batteries which have just reached the front.

Whatever may be the actual situation, there seems no doubt that Gen. Buller's preparations for a fresh attempt to relieve Ladysmith were completed on Thursday or Friday, and though the start was possibly deferred from the date first selected, it will not be long before it is definitely known that Buller's forces are again fighting their way toward Ladysmith. Those, however, who expect him to reach the beleaguered town to-night seem to have forgotten the presence of the Boers. The best-informed people, while sanguine, fully realize that a British victory can only be achieved at heavy cost.

It is from the western field that more definite statements come. Large operations are apparently about to begin. Gen. French, who has now returned to Rensburg from his conference with Lord Roberts, has sent what is described as an overwhelming force of infantry to seize Norval's Pont.

This is where the railway, before it was destroyed, crossed the Orange River and connected with the Free State trunk line to Bloemfontein.

Norval's Pont is nineteen miles north of Colesberg and twenty-five miles from Gen. French's headquarters at Rensburg. The Boers at Colesberg have been in danger of being surrounded by the largely reinforced and extending lines of the British. An occupation of Norval's Pont in force would presumably render Colesburg untenable.

The Boers are showing great activity in the Naauwpoort and Colesberg districts. Many of the guns hitherto facing Lord Methuen are believed to have gone to Norval's Pont. The British, therefore, may find formidable bodies of Boers there.

The War Office announces that fifteen transports will be dispatched between to-day and Monday, with 13,000 troops, including the Fourth Cavalry Brigade, militia battalions, and 3,000 yeomanry, with 258 horses and six guns. These 13,000 are not included in the 180,000 due to be in South Africa on Feb. 15.

The Eighth Division of 10,000 men is still available for dispatch to the front.

Sir Alfred Milner, in a letter written three weeks ago to the former Lord Mayor of Belfast, said the war would last three or four months longer. Sir Alfred has sent most hopeful and encouraging reports to the Government regarding the prospects of the campaign, and it is understood that his views are shared by Lord Roberts.

The censorship seems to have completely shut down the correspondents at Spearman's Camp. No dispatch from that point appears in this morning's papers, and nothing has been allowed to issue since Sunday evening.

A dispatch to The Times from Queenstown, Cape Colony, dated Monday, says:

"Gen. Brabant, while addressing one of the regiments of the Colonial Division on parade yesterday, said they were leaving the next morning for the front, not to return, he hoped, until the task intrusted to him by Lord Roberts had been successfully accomplished. He could not disclose the plan of operations; but if his intentions were carried out the greatest glutton of fighting among them would have his fill."

ROBERTS REPLIES TO KRUEGER

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 5.—President Krüger and President Steyn have communicated with Field Marshal Lord Roberts, the British Commander in Chief, protesting against the destruction of farmhouses and the devastation of property.

The following is the text of the protest, which is dated Bloemfontein, Feb. 3:

"We learn, from many sides, that the British troops, contrary to the recognized usages of war, daily destroy property by burning or dynamiting farmhouses and devastating farms and the goods therein, by means of which unprotected women and children are often deprived of food and cover.

"This happens not only in places where barbarians are encouraged by British officers, but even in Cape Colony and the Free State, where white brigands come out from the theatre of war with the evident intention of carrying on general devastation, without any reason recognized by the customs of war and without in any way furthering the operations. We wish earnestly to protest against such acts."

Lord Roberts, replying to-day, said:

"I beg to acknowledge the honor of your telegram charging the British troops with the destruction of property, contrary to the recognized usages of war, and with brigandage and devastation. These charges are made in vague and general terms. No specific case is mentioned. No evidence is given. I have seen such charges made before now in the press; but in no case which has come under my notice have they been substantiated.

"The most stringent instructions have been issued to the British troops to respect private property so far as is compatible with the conduct of military operations. All wanton destruction and injury to peaceful inhabitants are contrary to British practice and traditions, and will, if necessary, be rigorously repressed by me.

"I regret that your Honors should have seen fit to repeat the untrue statement that barbarians have been encouraged by British officers to commit depredations. In the only case in which a raid has been perpetrated by native subjects of the Queen, the act was contrary to the instructions of the British officer nearest the spot, and entirely disconcerted his operations. The women and children taken prisoners by the natives were restored to their homes by the agency of the British officer in question.

"I regret to say that it is the Republican forces which are in some cases guilty of carrying on the war in a manner not in accordance with civilized usages. I refer especially to the expulsion of loyal subjects of her Majesty from their homes in the invaded districts of this colony because they have refused to be commandeered by the invader. It is barbarous to attempt to force men to take sides against their own sovereign and country by threats of spoliation and expulsion. Men, women, and children have had to leave their homes owing to such compulsion.

"Many of those who were formerly in comfortable circumstances are now maintained by charity. That war should inflict hardships and injury upon peaceful inhabitants is inevitable, but it is the desire of her Majesty's Government and my intention to conduct this war with as little injury as possible to peaceable inhabitants and private property. I hope your Honors will exercise your authority to insure it being conducted in a similar spirit on your side."

SAYS THE TIDE IS TURNING.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Spenser Wilkinson, in to-day's Morning Post, says:

"The tide is beginning to turn. In the western theatre of the war it looks as though Gen. French had been reinforced, perhaps by Gen. Chermside's brigade. This would be the beginning of a systematic direction of the campaign. When Gen. French has disposed of the enemy forming his present objective, his force will be available for other operations."

Detailing possible operations of Gens. French, Kelly-Kenny, and Gatacre, Mr. Wilkinson says:

"There is now a prospect that in two or three weeks the British forces will be holding the passages of the Orange River, repairing the bridges, and collecting all the requisites for the advance northward, to begin as soon as Lord Roberts sees his way to order the movement.

"There are now more than enough troops between the coast and the Orange River to form three infantry divisions and a cavalry division, without counting either the Colonial mounted troops or five militia battalions which can be used to relieve regular battalions on the lines of communication. Lord Methuen's three brigades make a further addition that might ultimately be utilized."

Mr. Wilkinson then proceeds to urge the Government to make every preparation against emergencies at home, and particularly to put the volunteers and all available forces in the most complete condition for service if needed. He recommends rearming volunteer batteries with the best modern guns, and, in short, the organization and equipment of the available forces rather than hasty endeavors to recruit untrained men.

TO SEIZE NORVAL'S PONT.

Overwhelming British Force Dispatched via Naauwpoort—Boers at Colesburg Surrounded.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 5.—A dispatch from Naauwpoort says:

"There is great activity here and on the Rensburg-Hanover Road, due to the dispatch of an overwhelming force of infantry to seize Norval's Pont.

"The cavalry, having completed the reconnoissance, is being retired to recoup losses.

"The Boers at Colesburg are virtually surrounded."

MORE "NEW DIPLOMACY."

Mr. Chamberlain Thanks Newfoundland for "Continuing to Submit to French Exactions."

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Feb. 5.—In his dispatch to the Colonial Ministry thanking Newfoundland for its offer to renew the modus vivendi regarding the Treaty Shore, the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain praises the patriotism of the colony in "continuing to submit to French exactions."

This, he says, is as highly appreciated by the imperial Government as are the offers of Canada and Australia of men for active service in South Africa. Mr. Chamberlain declares that the British Government recognizes that Newfoundland, having no troops to send, has done her part fully in another way.

JURIES FOR COLONIAL REBELS.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says:

"The South African League has passed a resolution declaring that it regards with regret, and almost with despair, the probability of the authorities trying colonial rebels before juries. The resolution urges courts-martial.

"Mr. Schreiner, the Premier, replying to a letter inclosing a copy of the resolutions, says the Government has taken steps to present the cases to juries in order to prevent undue detention of persons charged with sedition."

More Hopeful Feeling at Durban.

DURBAN, Feb. 5.—The transport Purnea, from India, has arrived and landed a battery of artillery. A more hopeful feeling prevails here.

Banquet to Dr. Leyds in Berlin.

BERLIN, Feb. 5.—Herr Schroeder-Poggelow, one of the wealthiest members of the German colonial party, gave an elaborate banquet to-day in honor of Dr. Leyds at his mansion on the Rauchstrasse. Among those present were Duke-Regent John Albrecht of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Duke Adolf Friedrich of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Baron von Buddenbroeck, (Court Chamberlain,) Count von Goetzen, and a score of other colonial party leaders.

Russia Takes Advantage of the War.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 5.—The campaign in favor of taking advantage of the present complications in South Africa to secure Russian ports on the Indian Ocean and Mediterranean is being pushed with vigor. The newspapers openly advocate profiting by Great Britain's difficulties to realize the schemes upon which depends the ultimate prosperity of Russia, and which Great Britain has always frustrated.

Webster Davis at Boer Laager.

LORENZO MARQUES, Feb. 5.—Webster Davis, the United States Assistant Secretary of the Interior, accompanied by a party of friends, is at the head laager of the Boers at Ladysmith, and is closely inspecting the camps and positions around the besieged town. The German Consul at Pretoria, Herr Biermann, is accompanying Mr. Davis on the latter's trip to the laager.

McLACHLAN MAY BE ALIVE.

Report that He Was Shot by the Boers at Harrismith Contradicted.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—In the House of Commons to-day, Joseph Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, replied to a question in regard to the death notice of John McLachlan, published by The Standard on Saturday. The notice read:

McLACHLAN.—On Christmas Day, shot in the Market Square, Harrismith, Orange Free State, South Africa, for refusing to fight against his own countrymen, John McLachlan, Jr., age thirty, eldest son of John McLachlan of Wandsworth, and grandson of the late John McLachlan of Lambeth.

Mr. Chamberlain said he had received a cable message from the Governor of Natal to the effect that the report of the shooting of McLachlan had appeared in the press, but had subsequently been contradicted. The Governor added that he knew of no foundation for the report, but was trying to obtain information in regard to the matter.

The Government, Mr. Chamberlain added, had asked the British Ambassador at Washington, Lord Pauncefote, to request the United States Government to inquire into the matter at Pretoria, through the United States Consul there.

WHY BRITISH TROOPS FAIL.

German Officer Says He Expects the Ultimate Defeat of the Boers.

BERLIN, Feb. 5.—Col. Wachs of the War Department said to-day:

"The prestige of the British army cannot be said to have suffered so far as fighting qualities are concerned. Both privates and officers have behaved with the utmost bravery in action, as the lists of the dead and wounded show. The British officers, however, seem to be wanting in the peculiar strategy which South African conditions require. For a long time Great Britain has not been engaged in war with any people equipped in the modern way and familiar with civilized methods of warfare. This, doubtless, accounts for the fact that she began the attack upon the Boers as if the latter were barbarians.

"Presumably one of the results of the war will be a thorough reorganization of military education in England. Personally I am most decidedly of the opinion that Great Britain will win in South Africa. The climatic and topographical conditions at present favor the Boers, who are aided by their skill in the use of weapons; but, as the war progresses, the British will gain the experience with which the Boers started. England's immense resources, combined with this experience, must insure her ultimate victory."

VOLUNTEER FORCE OF 10,000.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Feb. 5.—A movement for the organization of a volunteer force of 10,000 men, who will be sworn in to go to any place where Great Britain may require them in case of war, has been begun by the people of British Columbia.

Provincial Legislatures and Municipal Councils are uniting in offering money for the purpose, and in petitioning the Dominion Government to aid the scheme.

It is intended that the Canadian Militia Department shall have charge of all details; that the men who volunteer shall be drilled with the militia, and be at all times ready to answer Britain's call.

ITALY TO AID GREAT BRITAIN?

PARIS, Feb. 5.—M. Firmin Faure, one of the Algerian Deputies, member for Oran, has given notice of a question to the French Foreign Minister, M. Delcasse, with reference to the reports that Italy intends to assist Great Britain by replacing the British troops withdrawn from Egypt.

This may elicit an interesting statement on the part of the French Government as to the attitude the European powers would assume in the event of such a movement.

The view of the French Government is that Italy will not entangle herself in a situation which would certainly call forth a protest from the powers and that Marquis Visconti-Venosta, the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, is too prudent and skillful a diplomat to run the risk of burning his fingers.

Extra Pay for Canadian Troops.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Feb. 5.—The Government has decided that the Canadian troops in the Transvaal shall be paid the difference between the imperial pay and what they would have received if they remained continuously under the control of the Canadian militia. Instead of getting 1 shilling a day while in the field in South Africa, the Canadian private soldiers will get 50 cents. The extra money will be placed to the credit of the men in this country or given to their families. This decision of the Government was announced in the House to-day. Sir Charles Tupper wants the Government to pay the entire cost of the troops in the field.

May Carry Supplies to the British.

The British steamer Domingo de Larrinaga arrived yesterday from Norfolk, and will load for South Africa. It is said that the steamer will take ammunition and other supplies for the British army, and will stop at Halifax, N. S., to embark Canadian troops. Capt. Gibson, who is a member of the Royal Naval Reserve, would not say that he will take ammunition, but admitted that he expected to go to Halifax after the steamer loads her cargo.

British to Return Transvaal Gold.

DURBAN, Feb. 5.—It is understood that the Prize Court has decided to return the £25,000 of Transvaal gold seized last October on board the steamer Avondale Castle in Delagoa Bay.

SIBLEY A REPUBLICAN.

Former Democratic Leader Accepts Offer of Pennsylvania Republicans to Become Their Candidate.

OIL CITY, Penn., Feb. 5.—The Derrick will to-morrow publish the following letter from Congressman Joseph C. Sibley, written in response to a call from friends in the various counties of the district, asking him to be a candidate for Congress on the Republican ticket:

"Washington, D. C., Feb. 2, 1900.

"Gentlemen: Responding to your request that I again become a candidate for Congress, permit me briefly to express my appreciation of the honor you do me. The political creed that governs my actions may be briefly stated, to support every man and every measure that has for an animating purpose the welfare of society, and the upbuilding, prosperity, and glory of our common country.

"In a most trying period in the Nation's history I believe the Administration has conducted affairs with safety and with honor, having in view the welfare of all classes of citizenship. Junius wrote in one of his letters as follows: 'The merits of a ministry may be best determined by observing the conditions of the people.'

"If this be a fair test of merit, then I believe the President is entitled to the respect, confidence, and support of every man who prefers the welfare of all classes of citizenship to the welfare of any portion thereof under party divisions.

"When a candidate for your suffrages I pledged myself to support measures coming before Congress, regardless of political bias, and to give to their consideration the best qualities of head and heart in my possession. This pledge I have honestly and earnestly attempted to maintain. I have supported the Administration because I am in sympathy with its actions of the past, the present, and its aims for the future, so far as they are outlined. Any measures, which in their tendency threaten present prosperity should be viewed by us all as impending calamities to be avoided. My duty, as I believe it to be the duty of every citizen who recalls so vividly the misery of the last few years and contrasts it with the present content and happiness of our people as a whole, is to make common cause, that the blessings enjoyed at the present moment shall be maintained and enlarged.

"I therefore accept your call, and pursuant thereto announce myself as your candidate for Congress from the Twenty-seventh District, renewing my pledges of the past, to give to you and the principles you represent, and to the Nation, my best efforts for a continuation of the present prosperity, and those principles which, if I understand the aim of the Republican Party at the present time, will further enhance and secure to all classes and conditions of society a more enlarged and general participation in the blessings of free government."

THREW ACID IN HER FACE.

Terrible Mistake While Reviving a Woman Who Fainted at a Funeral.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, Feb. 5.—While attending the funeral of the late William Hawley at his home in Clyde, Wayne County, yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Laura Blaisdell, a near relative, was overcome by her emotions and fainted. A lady standing near seized from a near-by table a tumbler which she supposed contained water, and dashed the contents in the face of Mrs. Blaisdell. The hissing and seething that followed showed her the mistake made, as the glass contained almost pure carbolic acid.

The flesh which came in contact with the fiery liquid was literally cooked and the greatest confusion reigned throughout the house, stopping the funeral services and compelling many of those witnessing the incident to leave the house.

Everything possible was done for the sufferer, who will be disfigured for life, should she recover at all from the effects of the acid. The woman who made the mistake fainted herself as soon as she saw the damage she had wrought, and has been hysterical ever since.

SAW MOORE SHOT DOWN

A Woman's Story of Policeman Haverkamp's Chase.

FIREMEN ACCUSED BY LIEB

Employers of the Men to Push Charges—Magistrate to Investigate—Moore's Condition.

An entirely different story of the shooting of William P. Moore than that of the police and firemen came out yesterday, and several persons asserted their belief that instead of its being an accident, the man was deliberately shot down by Policeman Henry Haverkamp as he ran from him through Staple Street Sunday afternoon. That the story was not told before was due to the fact that the two men best qualified to speak were effectually silenced, the wounded man being in a state of collapse in Hudson Street Hospital, and Edward Lieb, his fellow-workman, locked in a cell in the Leonard Street Police Station, and, according to him, denied all permission to communicate with any one outside.

Seldom is it that a prisoner charged with intoxication has faced such an imposing array of accusing witnesses as that which confronted Lieb when he was arraigned in Centre Street Police Court yesterday. Capt. Farrell of Engine No. 27, three of his men, and four policemen were there ready to testify that the prisoner had not been in a responsible condition the day before, and on their evidence Magistrate Cornell fined him $3, but in doing so said that as soon as Moore was in a condition to be arraigned, he would closely inquire into the circumstances of the case.

The official report is that Moore and Lieb, while intoxicated, went to the engine house in Franklin Street and falsely reported that the butter and egg warehouse at 28 Harrison Street, where they are employed, was on fire, and that when Capt. Farrell went to investigate, Moore struck him with a lantern. Then, according to this version, while Policeman Haverkamp was chasing him after the assault, the latter's revolver fell from his coattail pocket and exploded on the sidewalk, the bullet striking the fleeing man.

Krenrich & Crawford, employers of Moore and Lieb, are convinced that this story is untrue. Mr. Krenrich visited Moore in the hospital yesterday, and the wounded man told him that he turned his head just as he was shot and saw the policeman level his revolver at him and fire. He made the statement positively, but was so weak that the doctors forbade further questioning.

Miss Annie S. Grennan, the daughter of the night watchman, who lives on the top floor of 23 Harrison Street, says that she and her sister, Maggie, witnessed the disturbance in the street, and that when Moore ran they followed to the corner. "The men got to about the middle of the block in the alley," she said yesterday, "and were about 15 feet apart when I saw the policeman draw his pistol and shoot straight at the man. Just as he drew the pistol the man looked back to see how close he was to him." It was no accident.

"After he was shot, the man ran to Hudson and Jay Streets and fell down, and they carried him into the hospital."

Mr. Krenrich said last evening that he had found several other eye-witnesses of the shooting, whose names he will not disclose until he is ready to use their evidence. "There'll be a lot of trouble for somebody about this," he said. "Lieb has worked for me for thirty years, and Moore has worked for us a long time. If they were intoxicated when they were in charge of the building I want to know it."

Mr. Crawford visited Police Headquarters yesterday and had a long conference with Inspector Cross, and both partners said that the matter would be pushed until the truth should be established.

Lieb said yesterday that he and Moore reached the building at 3:30 o'clock and found the cellar half full of water from a broken pipe. They tried to stop it but the spray put out their candles. A neighbor suggested that they go to the engine house and borrow a lantern and wrench. When they reached there they found Capt. Farrell and another fireman on the sidewalk. They explained the case and Capt. Farrell went inside. Moore closed the door behind him and it fastened with a spring lock. The fireman, Lieb said, was angry with them for locking the door, and said, as alleged, "If I were the Captain I wouldn't let you have a lantern." Moore replied, "You don't have to," and they walked away and borrowed one at a restaurant.

When they returned to the warehouse, Lieb said, they found the Captain there with two of his men. "The Captain began to abuse us," said Lieb, "saying we had given a false alarm. I told him we didn't say there was any fire. He said 'You're a liar.' I said, 'So are you.' He struck me in the face with his fist, knocking my hat off, and then began to abuse Moore. Moore backed away into the middle of the street and the Captain followed him. Moore swung his lantern and hit him with it. The Captain fell by the curb and Moore got away."

Lieb said he and Moore came back and the dispute was renewed, when Policeman Haverkamp, who had come up, said he would arrest him on the Captain's complaint, and then the chase started. Lieb said:

"When I saw Moore run, with the policeman after him, I thought he mightn't come back for some time, so I went to work at the pipe again. Then a policeman came in and stopped the flow of water, and then I went to my work up stairs."

More than an hour after the quarrel with Capt. Farrell, Lieb says, a policeman came in and told him Moore had been shot and wanted to see him at the hospital. He said that he wanted to start in his overalls, but the policeman told him to dress, and when they reached the sidewalk gave him over to a detective, who locked him up on a charge of intoxication, though until then he had not been told that he was under arrest. Lieb denied that either he or Moore was intoxicated. He says that he had had one drink of whisky before going to his work.

At the hospital it was found that the bullet had struck Moore at about the tenth rib on the right side of the back, and, taking a downward course through his body, had come out in front, being found in his clothing. He was said last night to be in no immediate danger, but the wound is a very dangerous one, and it will be several days before the crisis will be passed.

Policeman Haverkamp was on patrol duty last night.

WANT EARLY CONVENTIONS.

Republican Congressional Committee Meets and Begins Work.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The newly organized Republican National Congressional Committee held its initial meeting to-day for the selection of officers and adoption of general plans. Representative Babcock of Wisconsin was elected Chairman for the third time, with Representative Sherman of New York as Vice Chairman, Representative Overstreet of Indiana Secretary, and W. B. Thompson, Treasurer. Mr. Babcock was empowered to name the Executive Committee, which was given authority to carry on the work in the absence of the full committee. For purposes of general conference, however, the full committee will assemble once a month during the session of Congress.

A resolution was adopted requesting that early conventions be held in the various districts, in order that the National Committee may learn the nominees and officers and bring about general co-operation.

HEAT KILLS IN BUENOS AYRES.

134 Sunstroke Victims Are Added to Saturday's List.

BUENOS AYRES, Feb. 5.—There were 219 cases of sunstroke here Sunday, of which 134 cases were fatal.

Cable dispatches from Buenos Ayres received Sunday stated that the thermometer on Saturday registered 120 degrees in the shade and that 93 out of 102 cases of sunstroke had resulted fatally on that day.

FOR McKINLEY AND BLISS.

Regular Louisiana Republican State Convention Also Nominates E. G. Reems for Governor.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 5.—The regular Republican State Convention organized by State National Committeeman Wimberly met here to-day and resolutions were adopted indorsing President McKinley, Cornelius N. Bliss for Vice President, and Collector of the Port A. T. Wimberly, the National Committeeman from Louisiana.

The convention was unique in the history of the State. A majority of delegates were white men, and there was a noticeable absence of that wrangling which has generally characterized Louisiana conventions.

The following State ticket was nominated by acclamation: For Governor—Eugene S. Reems; Lieutenant Governor—Ferdinand B. Ehrhardt; Treasurer—Benjamin G. Bloomfield; Auditor—J. W. Forsythe; Attorney General—Judge Robert P. Hunter; Superintendent of Education—Dr. D. M. Lines.

Mr. Reems is a prominent wholesale grocer and a Director of the St. Charles Street Railway and several banks.

HANNA-ROCKEFELLER COMBINE

One Said to be Under Way to Fight Carnegie—Hanna Acquires Land at Fairport Harbor, Ohio.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHTABULA, Ohio, Feb. 5.—It has just leaked out here that M. A. Hanna & Co. are negotiating for a tract of land situated near the new breakwater at Fairport Harbor, near Painesville, with a view of building extensive iron ore docks there. Hanna & Co. already operate ore docks at Erie, Penn., and at Ashtabula and Cleveland, Ohio, but the greatly increased business assured the coming season makes greater facilities necessary.

Fairport Harbor's natural advantages have long been commented upon, and now it seems likely they are to be developed. Rockefeller is also reported to be interestd in the plan from the standpoint of the steel industry. In fact, he will own part of the land inside of the Fairport breakwater and will likely work in conjunction with the Hanna Company.

There is a rumor current all through this section that Rockefeller will utilize the available Fairport territory as a site for steel mills. The Hanna Company would then receive the ore from upper lake ports and turn it over to the mills and would thus be the strongest competitor of Andrew Carnegie with his great harbor facilities at Conneaut.

The Rockefeller-Hanna combination would have the advantage over Carnegie in that the ore would not have to be transferred over many miles of railroad to furnaces.

CLARK'S CHANCES VERY SLIM.

Predicted at Washington that the Montana Man Will Surely Be Ousted from Senate—Committee Shocked.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections has not yet completed its examination of the case of W. A. Clark of Montana, but already it is being intimated by Senators that there can be only one outcome of the case.

Clark will be rejected, and, it is asserted, there will not be so much as the formality of a discussion in the Senate, in consequence of the amazing character of the conditions attending the so-called election of the man who is endeavoring to obtain the approval of that body to his continued occupation of a seat.

The evidence, from the beginning of the examination, has been such a revelation of political debauchery of a State and its people that witnesses have been openly declared to be unworthy of belief by members of the committee hearing them. On one side witnesses in great number have testified, with an exhibition of the money, that they were bribed to vote for one candidate, and there have been admissions that they entered into a plot to invite bribery, in order that they might uncover the perpetrator.

Thirty thousand dollars, received as money said to have been offered to obtain votes for Clark, was exhibited at one hearing, and the men obtaining it have been on the stand to tell why they took it.

It was intimated from the Clark side that the defense would attempt to prove, not that there was no bribery, but that Mr. Clark did not know of it. If that is to be the later defense, it has not yet developed. To-day witnesses showed that attempts had been made to bribe them to testify to falsehoods.

Not to go into the details that are creating a feeling of nausea in the committee and in the Senate, it is the talk of many Republican Senators, and also of some Democrats, that nothing quite so aggravating in the way of attempt to break into the Senate has ever been unfolded before a committee on Privileges and Elections.

The evidence from day to day is replete with proof that the politicians of Montana, engaged in the attempt to elect or defeat Clark, were determined to stand at nothing. Members of the committee, of course, are unwilling to declare what they think the outcome will be, but enough has been learned to justify the statement that there is no probability that the verdict will be favorable to Clark's admission.

ICE YACHT BREAKS THROUGH.

Its Occupants Thrown into the Hudson but Escape Drowning.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 5.—William P. and George L. Schryver of Hyde Park, two cousins who are enthusiastic ice yachtsmen, met with a thrilling adventure yesterday while enjoying their favorite sport in the ice yacht Arctic.

There was a strong wind blowing, and after tacking several times across the frozen surface of the Hudson, the course of the Arctic was directed toward a field of new ice, which looked solid enough to bear the weight of the boat and men. The boat was going at a high rate of speed, and nothing happened till the helmsman started to go about, when one runner crashed through the ice and the yacht toppled over.

The men were threwn into the water, but fortunately they were not hurt by the sudden stoppage of the craft, and George Schryver, who was the first to grasp the floating iceboat, aided his cousin, who was thrown into the water some distance away, and both reached firm ice, exhausted from fatigue and exposure. The yacht was hauled out and taken ashore for repairs.

DROWNED IN THE HUDSON.

Thomas Wood Dragged from Steamer William T. Hart—Bridge Carried Away.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, Feb. 5.—Yesterday's rain broke up the ice for some distance up the Hudson, and to-day it has been filled with huge cakes of floating ice. Thomas Wood, employed on the steamer William T. Hart, used by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad for transferring cars between Fishkill Landing and this place, was to-night dragged from the boat and drowned.

Wood was raising the boat's ice log in the middle of the river to let the ice float down the channel. It was struck by a large cake of ice, and Wood was dragged overboard.

The river yesterday carried away portions of a bridge over the Highland Division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad at Hopewell Junction. No trains have passed over it to-day. Freight traffic has been suspended and passengers were transferred over the bridge.

KENTUCKY FACTIONS PATCH UP PEACE

All Troops Are to be Withdrawn from Frankfort.

LEGISLATURE TO MEET THERE

Taylor and Marshall Are to Abide by Its Action.

The Party Leaders Arrive at the Terms of a Truce After a Long Conference in Louisville.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 5.—The end of the war in Kentucky is now near. To-night, after hours of heated argument in a conference at the Galt House, the hostile political factions came to an agreement by which the clogged wheels of legislation may again move and the tangle in the executive affairs of the State be adjusted.

It was long after midnight when those in the conference decided, first, that the military is to be withdrawn from Frankfort and sent home

Second, that the Legislature is to meet in the State House unmolested and pass on contests.

Third, that Taylor and Marshall are to submit to the action of the Legislature without further protest.

Fourth, the order convening the Legislature at London is to be revoked.

After the first four hours of talk the conference adjourned. Up to that time very satisfactory progress had been made considering the bitter estrangement of the factions and the seemingly irreconcilable differences in their contentions on the most important points at issue.

The Democrats were inclined to press their demands to the limit, and propositions were submitted from both sides, but they have not been given out officially. It is known that one of the conferrees, I. H. Edelen, left to-night for Frankfort to submit the propositions to Gov. Taylor.

DEMOCRATIC DEMANDS.

From a Democratic source comes the statement that the conferrees had at the time of adjournment really come to an agreement. Their understanding, as stated by the Democrats, was as follows:

First—The troops to be withdrawn from Frankfort at once, and the Legislature is to be permitted to meet at the State House.

Second—Beckham to be recognized as Governor, and the controversy is to be submitted to

to meet in Frankfort and the minor Democratic officials be installed.

Fourth—These conditions precedent being complied with, that the questions now at issue between W. S. Taylor and J. C. W. Beckham be submitted to the courts.

Argument on these propositions occupied the entire time of the conference.

DEMOCRATS AT SEA.

The events of the day leading up to the conference were not at all exciting. Acting on the understanding reached last night in Frankfort by the Representatives of the rival Governors, the Democratic managers succeeded in reaching most of the Democratic members of the Legislature who were expected to attend the session in this city to-day and got them headed for Frankfort. No session of the Legislature was held here, but a formal meeting was held at Frankfort by the Democratic members, who, without transacting any business, adjourned until morning.

In the early part of the day the Democratic legislators were in a state of perplexity, which was increased by the announcement from Frankfort that Gov. Taylor, contrary to their understanding, had not revoked his order convening the Legislature at London, Ky., to-morrow. When it was learned, however, that Senator Blackburn and his associates were on their way here to resume the negotiations for a settlement which had begun last midnight at Frankfort, they decided to stay here and await developments.

BECKHAM'S BUSY DAY.

The day was a busy one for Mr. Beckham. He spent the first hours of the day with close personal friends, but later called at the residence of Col. James Fetter to see his mother, Mrs. Julia Beckham, who came down from Chicago this morning. After returning to his hotel, numerous important conferences occupied the remainder of the day.

A large number of telegrams and letters of congratulation were received, among them the following:

"CULPEPPER, Va., Feb. 5.—Gov. Beckham: We deplore death of Gov. Goebel. Offer 900 men to see justice meted out. Answer.

"C. E. SMITH, Col. Virginia State Guard."

"IOLA, Kan., Feb. 5.—Gov. Beckham: The Democrats of the Nation are at your back. Stick.

"J. B. GOSHORN, Democratic State Central Committee."

Much interest centred about Gen. Castleman and his new National Guard. The General was not at all well, and was confined to his bed all day. Recruiting for the battalion of the First Regiment, which it had been decided to raise, was actively carried on, but beyond this there was not much doing in this branch of the Democratic State Government, the more peaceful trend of events having checked preparation of this kind.

The General, however, expressed a purpose to avail himself, in case it should become necessary, of the services of separate companies which have been or are being organized in a number of Kentucky towns to support the Democratic State officers. In addition, arrangements have been made to utilize city police and Deputy Sheriffs if they should be needed.

TAYLOR WILL ARBITRATE

Kentucky Governor Is Ready to Submit the Trouble to Decision of Three Men.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 5.—Chaotic is the only word that will describe the political situation as it existed to-day in Frankfort. This condition arose not so much from anything that was done by either side, as from the countless stories and rumors that were spread broadcast during the day.

Early in the morning it was positively asserted by the Democrats and confirmed by a few Republicans that the legislative session in London was about to be called off. The Democrats claimed to have had the highest possible assurances that Gov. Taylor would take such action, and that the next session of the Legislature would be held in Frankfort in the Capitol Building to-morrow.

Gov. Taylor, late in the morning, however, altered the situation entirely by declaring that no order had been issued revoking the meeting at London, and that it would proceed as originally intended by him. He denied in the most emphatic manner that there had been any intention on the part of the Republican Party to abandon the London session.

DEMOCRATS COME AND GO.

This was a bombshell to many of the Democratic members of the Legislature, who, acting on the advice of their attorneys, had left the city Saturday night and Sunday morning in order to be away from the capital in case it was decided by Gov. Taylor to convey them to London for the purpose of making a quorum. They had left the city as directed, and early this morning a large number of them were told to return, as everything had been settled and an agreement reached which would allow the Legislature to occupy the chambers in the Capitol building. They came in from all directions, and by noon fully thirty of them had arrived.

They knew nothing of the situation except what had been contained in messages received by them, and these were found to be misleading. When they were confronted on their arrival in Frankfort by the statement of Gov. Taylor, they immediately began preparations to leave the city, and at nightfall Democratic members were as scarce as they were in the morning before the first train arrived.

Representative Baird said, when he learned the real state of affairs:

"I have just arrived in Frankfort in reply to messages informing me that the Legislature would meet to-morrow morning in the Capitol Building. I was asked to come to Frankfort with the least possible delay. It was clearly the understanding to my knowledge that we should meet here, and I know that the Democrats sending the message to me held to that belief. The statement of Gov. Taylor that there is no intention of abandoning the meeting at London is a great surprise to me, and I cannot account for it in any way."

Late in the evening word came that an adjustment favorable to the Democrats might be made at the Louisville conference, which was expected, however, to last through the greater portion of the night. By this time the Democratic members were pinning their faith once more to legal advice, and were beyond the reach of reassuring telegrams.

CANNON BEFORE THE CAPITOL.

To-day in Frankfort was court day, which comes on the first Monday of every month, and brings to the city anywhere from 2,000 to 5,000 outsiders. The number to-day was smaller than usual, for many assurances had gone forth from here that there was a strong possibility of trouble, and nobody without special business should take it upon himself to come to town.

The crowd, however, was sufficiently large to throng the streets, and this, coupled with the fact that the Democrats were returning to the city in numbers, and that during the morning, at least, the political excitement ran high, induced Adj. Gen. Collier to make more ample preparations for the suppression of possible trouble than he had done at any previous time.

A three-inch rifled cannon was brought from the armory on the hillside and placed in the Capitol grounds pointing directly down Saint Claire Street. Ammunition was placed beside it and beside the Gatling guns, which were on both sides of it, commanding the approaches to the Capitol Building from the southwest and southeast. When asked why he was making more extensive preparations than had existed yesterday Gen. Collier replied:

"The old gun has been locked up for a long time, and we just brought it out to give it a little air."

WILLING TO ARBITRATE.

Gov. Taylor to-night made a distinct and positive offer to submit the merits of his claim to the Gubernatorial chair of Kentucky to any three fair-minded men in the world, these three men to be selected by the United States Supreme Court. He will allow them to arbitrate the case and will abide by their decision.

"I will leave the settlement of this controversy to any three fair-minded men on earth," said Gov. Taylor. "Let three men in whom the people have confidence be selected by the United States Supreme Court, and I will with all confidence submit the case to their arbitration and will cheerfully abide by their decision in the matter.

"I was elected Governor of the State of Kentucky, not by a majority of 2,200, but by a majority of 40,000, and on that decision of the people I propose to stand.

STATE HOUSE DOOR OPENED.

The rule that no civilians should be allowed to enter the Capitol building, which has prevailed since the Legislature was compelled to leave it one week ago, was relaxed this afternoon in favor of the State Board of Election Commissioners. They were permitted to enter their office in the Capitol for the purpose of attending to some routine work relative to the contests made by the Democratic candidates for the minor places on the State ticket. They were kept waiting for an hour at the south gate of the grounds before they were admitted, however.

It was 3 o'clock when Commissioners Yonts and Fulton, with Clerk Chenault and Attorneys Scott and Hendrick, approached the gate and demanded that they be allowed to enter the office of the Commissioners for the purpose of attending to business incidental to the contest case now before them. The request was refused, the officer in charge at the gate telling them to wait until he could send Col. Williams.

Col. Williams, it was reported to the Commissioners, could not be found for a long time, and for an hour the Commissioners and their lawyers were kept waiting at the gate in the cold. Finally word was brought to the Commissioners that they would be allowed to enter provided they would go to their office and attend to their business there.

The lawyers were stopped at the gate. The Commissioners went to their office in the building and remained only for a few minutes, as they were unable to attend to their work there without the assistance of the attorneys.

After reaching the Capitol Hotel they adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. No action was taken in any of the contests to-day.

GOEBEL'S FRIENDS AT WORK.

Although every leader of the Democratic Party is away from Frankfort, it is understood and believed by such of those who remain here that the Democratic Party in case of failure to agree with the Republicans in Louisville will at once proceed to organize a State Government.

In order to do this with the least possible delay it is necessary that the contests for the minor positions on the State ticket shall be determined immediately. Mr. Beckham has at the present time no Secretary of State, no Treasurer, and no Auditor. It will be impossible, of course for him to transact business until these officers have been seated, and it is with the object of facilitating matters in this respect that the Election Commissioners are now at work.

All these contests are little more than matters of form, every one of them resting upon the same evidence which caused the Legislature to decide the Goebel-Taylor contest in favor of the former. The contests will be decided by the Election Commissioners and their decision is already a foregone conclusion.

Among the arrivals to-day was Col. Thomas C. Campbell of New York, and formerly of Cincinnati. It is stated that he had previously been working on the contest as counsel for the dead contestant. He was in conference to-day and to-night with the friends of Mr. Goebel, including the brothers, Arthur and Justus.

It is said that Col. Campbell is assisting in working up a vigorous prosecution, and that there has already been much information gathered by detectives on which arrests are expected soon.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS HELD.

LONDON, Ky., Feb. 5.—The fact that there was not the slightest display of animosity among the citizens of London when it became a certainty to-day the Legislature was to convene here, and that the twenty-five legislative members who arrived on the afternoon train were met by a welcoming crowd at the station, can safely be taken as an assurance that no opposition will be manifested when the session begins to-morrow.

There is but one Democratic member here, Senator Hayes from Jefferson County, and he is of the anti-Goebel following. Altogether twenty-seven Representatives and nine Senators have arrived. There will be one more train before to-morrow noon, and possibly the number may be increased.

"Why, we are more than anxious for the Democrats to come, just to show them that they have no cause for fear, and that they will be perfectly free from trouble of any kind," was heard on every hand.

The company of militia from Barboursville stood at attention before the Laurel County Seminary Building, the London home of the Legislature, when the members walked past from the railroad station to the hotels. The presence of the soldiers did not provoke comment, but was accepted as a part of the regular legislative programme.

The town has been filled with mountaineers all day, partly owing to the fact that the Laurel County Circuit Court began its Winter term to-day, but more especially that "Court Day" is the regular day for the mountaineers to come to town to "swap horses" and make purchases.

At the same time all expressed a great desire to know whether the Legislature was really coming here, and rumors to the contrary, which circulated freely, were met with frowns of dissatisfaction. The mountaineers are as anxious as are London citizens that they receive an opportunity to show that no trouble will ensue from them. Finally a telegram was received from Gov. Taylor at Frankfort stating that the Legislature would convene here to-morrow, and everybody expressed the greatest satisfaction.

The rumor that Company D of the State militia at Barboursville will arrive to-night proved unfounded, and London is watched over by the one company of Barboursville guards and its lone policeman.

The members of the Senate and House held separate and secret caucuses to-night in the Circuit Court room, the Senators occupying one side of the room and the Representatives the other. The sessions were brief. In the Senate, Senators Jelly, Dye, and Huntsman were appointed a committee to draft resolutions of respect upon the death of Mr. Goebel. Senator Jelly was nominated President pro tem., and his son Edmund was named for page. The House caucus appointed as a Committee on Resolutions of Respect on Mr. Goebel's death Representatives Bethurum, Jarnagin, Burkamp, Read, and Haswell. No other action was taken.

Chairman Slack of the House caucus announced another caucus for to-morrow night at 7 o'clock. "We took it for granted in our caucus to-night," said Chairman Slack, "that the others will be here to-morrow, and consequently we did not nominate officers. We did not discuss the powers of the Assembly. In fact there was absolutely no discussion of any nature whatever."

Senator Hayes, anti-Goebel Democrat, did not attend the caucus. The following resolutions of respect will be submitted by both houses at the opening session of the Legislature to-morrow:

"Whereas, Senator William Goebel, an honored member of the Senate of Kentucky, died on the third day of February, 1900, his death being caused by assassination; therefore be it

"Resolved, by the Senate of Kentucky, That we deprecate and deplore the serious crime which caused his death, believing that assassination is an utterly indefensible and cowardly and heinous offense against the laws of God and man; that in honor of our late colleague the Senate shall stand adjourned until Thursday, Feb. 8, 1900."

Telegrams received to-night announce that six Senators and seven Representatives will arrive in the city to-morrow morning.

The two houses probably will adjourn soon after convening to-morrow till Thursday.

RAILROAD DESTROYED GOEBEL?

Watterson's Sensational Charges Against Louisville and Nashville Denied by August Belmont.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 5.—Mr. Henry Watterson to-day gave out a statement in which he declared that the head and front of the present troubles in Kentucky is the Louisville and Nashville Railway Company. He asserts that in the recent State campaign the railroad "supplied material resources in such abundance as to draw out all the dangerous elements of society and put into activity all the forces of political adventure."

Seven months ago, Mr. Watterson declares, he foresaw something of this present situation, and wrote to Mr. August Belmont, the financial head of the Louisville and Nashville Company, in protest. "Mr. Belmont showed my letter the courtesy of submitting it to his legislative board, and did me the honor to send me a copy of its deliberations, embracing the reasons of its refusal to consider my appeal in the affirmative."

"The sole purpose of the Louisville and Nashville was to defeat Goebel, a man of unimpeached purity of private life and of conceded professional ability for the Governorship," states Mr. Watterson. "In one way he had given deadly offense to the management of the Louisville and Nashville, and this management felt that it must destroy him."

The following telegram from August Belmont was received to-night by President Milton W. Smith of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad:

"New York, Feb. 5.

"To M. W. Smith, President Louisville and Nashville Railroad, Louisville, Ky.:

"My attention is called to an editorial in The Courier-Journal of Feb. 5, said to be from the pen of Col. Watterson, alluding to a letter addressed to me by him, and my reply, in June last, and to certain resolutions passed by the board of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company as a result of a consideration of this letter.

"I feel that the inflamed condition of the public mind in Kentucky renders it unwise to add this correspondence as a subject for controversy at a time when cool reason would not be likely to deal with it, nor do I feel quite prepared to give publicity at this time to Col. Watterson's letter without his permission.

"I feel that I should say, however, that neither the correspondence in question nor the course of the company has furnished any justification for Col. Watterson's statement that 'The sole purpose of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad was, at every cost and hazard, to defeat the election of Mr. William Goebel.'

"AUGUST BELMONT."

WALKER SUES FOR DAMAGES.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 5.—Alonzo Walker today filed suit for $50,000 damages against W. S. Taylor and Daniel R. Collier for false imprisonment. This suit will force the Republicans to come to court to defend their acts or else let judgment go by default. Thus far Taylor has refused to recognize the courts, but it is believed he must do so now.

TAYLOR TO GOV. ROOSEVELT.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 5.—Gov. Roosevelt has received the following telegram from Gov. W. S. Taylor of Kentucky:

"Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 5, 1900.

"Gov. Roosevelt:

"All liberty-loving people in Kentucky honor and love you. We are struggling for freedom."

THE GOEBEL OBSEQUIES.

Body Will Lie in State at Covington To-day—No Guard Goes with It.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 5.—The train bearing the body of the late William Goebel will leave Frankfort about 4 o'clock in the morning and is expected to arrive in Covington in three hours. At once, after reaching Covington, the body will be taken to Odd Fellows' Hall, where it will lie in state all day.

It was the intention at one time that many of the Democratic members of the Legislature should be on the train, but the political situation has changed so that it was deemed advisable for many of them to go to Cincinnati earlier that the time set for the leaving of the special train, and they will meet the body at Covington and be in the hall in which it is to lie in state.

On the train will be the active and honorary pall bearers, who in themselves constitute a formidable guard of honor; a few intimate friends, and Arthur and Justus Goebel, and Mrs. Braunaker, brothers and sister of the dead man. There will be no attempt at display, and nothing will be attempt in the way of decorating the train. Everything will be done in the most simple manner possible.

The great masses of flowers that have been brought to the hotel throughout the day are almost in themselves sufficient to fill a car. There are over one hundred pieces, many being of great beauty.

POST-MORTEM ON GOEBEL.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 5.—A post-mortem examination of the body of William Goebel was held to-night under the direction of Dr. E. E. Hume. The brothers of the dead man at first objected strenuously, but finally gave way when it was represented to them that it was necessary in order to procure evidence in the event of the murderer ever being brought to trial. Dr. Hume refused to say what was learned from the examination.

TO CLOSE FRANKFORT SCHOOLS.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 5.—The Board of Education has decided that, in view of the large crowds that will be present in the city during the coming week during the funeral ceremonies of William Goebel, all schools shall be closed. It is the desire of the board to keep the children off the streets in view of possible trouble, which might result in injury to some of them.

Harburger Condemns the Shooting.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—Assemblyman Harburger to-night offered a resolution condemning the shooting of William Goebel and extending sympathy to the Kentuckian's relatives and friends. It went over for one week.

Gov. Roosevelt Explains Himself.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—Gov. Roosevelt said this morning that he had been misunderstood in his statement concerning the Goebel-Taylor matter. He had made no allusion to the death of Mr. Goebel, but simply desired to say that if further bloodshed is to come it must be at the doors of those who conspired to accomplish by force what they failed to accomplish by fraud.

COL. WILLIAM H. GILDER DEAD.

The Noted Soldier, Explorer, and Journalist Passes Away in Morristown, N. J.

Col. William Henry Gilder, the Arctic explorer, and brother of Richard Watson Gilder, editor of The Century Magazine, died yesterday at the Memorial Hospital, Morristown, N. J., from Bright's disease. He was in his sixty-second year.

Col. Gilder was born at Fifteenth and Market Streets, Philadelphia, in 1838, and was the second son of the late Rev. William Henry Gilder. When living at Flushing during his boyhood he helped to rescue a smallpox patient from a burning house. At the beginning of the civil war he enlisted as a private in the Fifth New York Volunteers, known as Duryea's Zouaves, and was afterward transferred to the Fortieth (Mozart) Regiment, New York Volunteers, of which his father was Chaplain. Col. Gilder served until the close of the war with the Army of the Potomac, being for a long time on the staff of Gen. T. W. Egan. In 1864 he was commissioned Captain, and in 1866 was brevetted Major for "gallant and meritorious conduct." He was wounded twice, once in the arm, and in the leg at the battle of Gettysburg, where he ran a mile, despite his wounded limb, to escape capture. During the fatal illness of his father, who died at Brandy Station, Va., of smallpox in April, 1864, he nursed him throughout.

After the war, Col. Gilder devoted himself first to art, opening a studio in Newark, N. J., and later went into journalism, becoming managing editor of The Newark Register, founded by his brother, R. W. Gilder.

For twelve years, beginning with 1873, Col. Gilder served as second in command of the Franklin search expedition, conducted by the late Lieut. Frederick Schwatka, United States Army, which made a sledge journey in King William's Land, lasting twelve months and extending over 3,250 miles. This was the longest sledge journey which had then been made in arctic lands. This expedition recovered the remains of Lieut. Irving, one of Sir John Franklin's companions.

For one long trip lasting fifty-four days he was alone with a driver, who had gone under compulsion, and who, Col Gilder heard before starting, had sworn to kill him. He said that during that time he never slept so soundly but that the slightest movement by this driver awoke him instantly.

In 1881 he accompanied the De Long expedition, which was sent out under Capt. Berry of the United States Navy, in the Rodgers, and when that ship was destroyed by fire on the western shore of Bering Strait he was delegated to travel 2,000 miles across Siberia in midwinter to telegraph the news of the disaster to the Secretary of the Navy. He then joined the search on the Lena Delta for the survivors of the Jeannette, which had been sent to discover the northwest passage.

In 1883 he visited Tonquin with the French invading army during the French and Anamese war, and in 1884 he was one of the first to visit the scene of the earthquakes in Spain. On these occasions, as well as in his arctic expeditions, he acted as correspondent of The New York Herald.

He afterward planned another expedition for the scientific location of the north magnetic pole, but it was not undertaken. He wrote two books on his travels—"Schwatka's Search" and "Ice Pack and Tundra," the latter being translated into French under the title of "L'Expédition du Rodgers à la recherche de la Jeannette."

Of late years he had written for various newspapers and magazines until failing health put an end to his activity. The funeral will be held to-morrow at Bordentown, N. J., and the interment will be in the family burying ground at that place.

ENGINEER KILLED IN WRECK.

Fireman Seriously Injured in Railroad Collision—Passengers Shaken Up.

BUFFALO, Feb. 5.—A collision between south-bound passenger train No. 16 and north-bound passenger train No. 11 on the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railway occurred at Wanakah, fifteen miles south of this city, about 5:40 o'clock this afternoon, resulting in the death of A. A. Parkhurst, engineer, of Oil City, and the serious injury of Fireman John Conley of Brockton.

The trains were ordered to meet and pass at Wanakah. The south-bound train arriving first backed into a spur, and it was supposed that the switch was closed by a brakeman. The engineer and fireman of the opposing train saved themselves by jumping. Both engines were seriously wrecked, but the trains escaped injury. The passengers and other train hands sustained only slight bruises.

LAWTON'S BODY IN STATE.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Feb. 5.—The body of the late Major Gen. Henry W. Lawton is to-day lying in state in this city, his former home. Thousands of visitors have come to the city from throughout the northern part of Indiana, the public schools are dismissed, many of the large manufacturing establishments are closed for a part of the day, and business is practically suspended.

The special train bearing the body, Mrs. Lawton and her children, Major Gen. William R. Shafter and staff, and the military guard, arrived from Chicago at 7:30 o'clock this morning. At 9 o'clock a military and civic procession proceeded to the Pennsylvania station and escorted the body to the rotunda of the Court House, where the casket is on view. The procession was nearly a mile in length.

Major Logan's Body Homeward Bound.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—In a coffin draped with the flag under which he was killed in the Philippines the body of Major John A. Logan lay in state here to-day. A guard of veterans of the civil war, who had fought under the dead soldier's father, stood around the casket as those who wished to pay a last tribute to the decedent filed through Memorial Hall. Later in the day the body was taken to the train and the journey to Youngstown, Ohio, the Logan home, resumed.

CLASS A BILLIARD TOURNAMENT

Dr. Mial Beaten by Foss in the Opening Game.

The opening game in the Amateur Athletic Union billiard championship of America (Class A) tournament was played last night in the theatre of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club before 500 spectators. Dr. L. L. Mial of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, one of the best amateur billiard players in this State, met Wilson P. Foss of Haverstraw, N. Y., who finished second last year to Martin Mullen of Cleveland, Ohio. The score:

Foss—3 3 8 28 0 4 0 0 37 4 13 36 2 0 0 29 35 4 1 12 5 28 24 2 0 5 19 6 8 2 4 18 1 19 0 16 11 3 4 3 10 8. Total, 400. Average, 9 12-42. High runs, 37 36 35.

Mial—0 13 0 25 2 1 2 26 4 0 2 42 0 0 24 18 4 1 0 26 0 0 4 12 0 0 0 9 36 5 2 11 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 14 1. Total, 285. Average, 6 33-42. High runs, 26, 42 36.

Cranklin and Mial meet in the afternoon game to-day, and in the evening Smith and McCreery will play.

Taylor Iron Mine Sold.

Special to The New York Times.

HOUGHTON, Mich., Feb. 5.—The Taylor Iron Mine has been bought by the Oliver Mining Company, the Carnegie iron ore corporation. The price is being kept secret. The mine produced 32,970 tons and has been idle seventeen years. Enormous deposits of medium-grade non-Bessemer ore has been taken out and the mine will be vigorously worked.

American Brewing Company Foreclosed.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—A decree of foreclosure was entered to-day in the case of John McNulta, receiver of the National Bank of Illinois, against the American Brewing Company. The claims against the brewing company amount to $900,000.

GOVERNOR INTERFERES IN BROKERS' CHARGES

Conspiracy Alleged Against Brooklyn Rapid Transit Under State Control.

MR. GARDINER IS DISPLACED

John Proctor Clarke to Conduct the Inquiry Before the Special Grand Jury—Discussing the Governor's Reasons.

Under an order signed by Gov. Roosevelt on Saturday the investigation of the alleged conspiracy against the Brooklyn Rapid Transit was taken out of the hands of District Attorney Gardiner yesterday, and Attorney General Davies was directed to present the evidence in the case to the Special Grand Jury, which had been empaneled to consider it. John Proctor Clarke, who was of counsel to the Mazet committee, was appointed as a Special Deputy Attorney General to take charge of the case. Mr. Clarke went to Albany yesterday and qualified. He will begin to-morrow the presentation of the evidence to the Grand Jury.

That the Governor's action was a complete surprise to Col. Gardiner and his staff is admitted in the District Attorney's office. It had been planned to begin the taking of testimony yesterday, and Col. Gardiner and Assistant District Attorney Unger were completing their preparations when they were informed by Deputy Assistant Attorney General Job E. Hedges that the case had been transferred to the care of the Attorney General. Col. Gardiner, according to the statements of an official who was present when Mr. Hedges presented the Governor's order, acted "as though he had been hit with a brick," but he restrained himself, and finally declared, it is said, that, in view of the fact that he himself will appear as a defendant to-day, it was a kindness on the part of Gov. Roosevelt to relieve him of such a burden.

At the moment that Mr. Hedges was apprising the District Attorney of the Governor's decision, fifty citizens, from among whom the Special Grand Jury was to be drawn, were assembling. Col. Gardiner and Mr. Hedges, after a brief consultation, visited Justice Fursman, who is sitting in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, in his chambers, and a conference which lasted nearly an hour took place.

THE SPECIAL GRAND JURY.

After this conference the Special Grand Jury was drawn. It is composed as follows:

Emanuel W. Bloomingdale, dry goods dealer of Third Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, foreman; William L. Brower, drugs, 170 William Street; Howard K. Burras, broker, 30 Broad Street; John K. Cilley, President, 409 Broadway; J. B. Cannon, builder, 1,666 Amsterdam Avenue; Henry Thompson, 40 Central Park West; John H. Dresler, 234 West Eighty-eighth Street, Arthur E. Wood, real estate, 219 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; Henry Evans, Vice President, 46 Cedar Street; Archibald Mackay, real estate, 96 Broadway; Lucius M. Stanton, silks, 475 Broadway; Joel B. Fisher, Treasurer, 45 Broadway; Moses I. Mandel, men's furnishing goods, 240 Grand Street; Morris Goldstein, tailor, 72 Nassau Street; Edward R. Lyon, furs, 258 Fifth Avenue; Nicholas O'Donnell, coal, 602 West Fifty-first Street; James A. Benedict, broker, 41 Wall Street; John H. Knoeppel, merchant, 185 Canal Street; John H. G. Vehslage, coal, 69 Ninth Avenue; Robert W. Rutherford, 139 East Fifteenth Street; William Milne Grinnell, architect, Audubon Place; Frank M. Barnum, Secretary, 35 William Street, and Oscar B. Weber, manufacturer, 633 East Fifteenth Street.

As soon as the oath had been administered, Col. Gardiner addressed the Court, saying that among the matters which would come before the special Grand Jury were several affecting the violation of Sections 168 and 435 of the Penal Code, relating to charges of conspiracy and the circulation of false rumors with the intention of depreciating the selling price of stocks. In concluding, Col. Gardiner said:

"The Governor has seen fit to appoint the Attorney General to relieve me of the conduct of presentments before this Grand Jury, and therefore I withdraw."

Mr. Hedges explained that he had been detailed to assume charge of the Grand Jury only until such time as another representative of the State could qualify and prepare the case. He therefore suggested that an adjournment be taken until to-morrow.

JUSTICE FURSMAN'S CHARGE.

Justice Fursman then delivered his charge, in which, after detailing in a general way the scope of the duties of Grand Jury men, he said:

"It is not to be concealed, however, that you have been convened for a special purpose; and it is proper, and I think it is my duty, that I should call your attention particularly to that purpose. It has been said by other Grand Juries, the time of which has not permitted them thoroughly to investigate the matter, that there existed, and perhaps now exists, in the City and County of New York, an organized conspiracy to attack the value of certain property. And you have been convened with the especial view to the investigation of that question.

"Whether it is true or not I do not know, nor do I care. It is for you to inquire whether it is true or not, to inquire concerning it in a spirit of fairness to the people and to any person implicated; to be honest, upright, just, remembering the qualities of your oaths, that you are to present no man from envy, hatred, or malice, nor leave any one unpresented from fear, favor, reward, or hope of reward. But you are to present all things truly as they may come to your knowledge. You are not to investigate this with a view to giving any body a supposed revenge, nor are you to investigate for the purpose of favoring or of shielding any man, whoever he may be; you are to discharge your duties as high and important officers of justice, honorably, intelligently, honestly, and in the light of the solemn obligations which you have assumed at the commencement of the performance of your duties."

In explaining the difference between legal and illegal methods of enhancing or depressing the market value of stocks Justice Fursman said that it was perfectly legal to depress such values by suddenly throwing a large block of stock on the market, but that it was criminal to circulate false rumors or false information regarding the stocks or bonds of corporations with the same end in view.

Immediately after Justice Fursman had concluded his charge, the Grand Jury adjourned until to-morrow morning.

DISCUSS GOVERNOR'S ACTION.

The removal of District Attorney Gardiner from the management of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit investigation gave rise to a great many rumors as to its probable cause, and it was said by some of the friends of the District Attorney that the officials of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company had exerted their influence to encompass it. This was denied by De Lancey Nicoll of counsel to the company, who said yesterday afternoon that the calling of the District Attorney into the case was an entire surprise to him. Ex-Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan, the general counsel of the company, declined absolutely to talk of the matter.

On the other hand, it was alleged by persons who are familiar with the case that the Governor's action was prompted by his lack of confidence in the District Attorney's office. A gentleman, who has discussed the matter with Gov. Roosevelt, said yesterday:

"Here is a case in which interests amounting in the aggregate to millions of dollars are involved and which the courts have already said must be investigated. Under such circumstances, the Governor feels that all political and business influences should be removed from the presentation of the case, to the end that if a crime has been committed indictments may be found. Information has come to the Governor which has led him to take this action in the interest of justice, and, while I am not prepared or authorized to say what this information is, it is sufficiently important to warrant him in taking the utmost precautions to exclude all outside influences as much as possible. Sooner or later this may develop, and then the wisdom of the Governor's course will be apparent."

According to one rumor which was in circulation yesterday, especially in Wall Street, both sides to the controversy have been exerting every effort to induce Richard Croker to take a hand in the dispute. It was represented that the "bulls" who have been pressing the charges have among their number several men who are intimately connected with the Tammany leader, both by political and business ties, and it was asserted that they have not hesitated to use their influence to get Mr. Croker to urge Col. Gardiner to present the case in such a way as to procure an indictment. Among the "bears," too, it was said, are men who are scarcely less powerful with Mr. Croker, and, according to the report, these men have been sending messages to the Tammany leader importuning him to call the investigation off. This rumor has had such general circulation in Wall Street that it is believed by many that it has reached the ears of the Governor, and it has been asserted that it was for this reason that he had decided to interfere.

John Proctor Clarke returned last night from Albany, whither he had gone to qualify as Special Deputy Attorney General. He declined to discuss the case in any way, and said that the first he had heard of it was when he received a telegram summoning him to Albany. Mr. Hedges was also in the dark, his only instructions being to present the Governor's order to Col. Gardiner and to arrange for delay sufficient to allow Mr. Clarke to prepare the testimony to be presented to the jury.

Col. Gardiner said last night that, though he was surprised by the withdrawal of the case from his hands, he was greatly pleased at being relieved of the responsibility. "It is a heavy burden," Col. Gardiner said, "and I am delighted by the Governor's action in taking it off my shoulders."

GOV. ROOSEVELT'S STATEMENT.

Interests of Justice, He Concludes After Investigation, Best Subserved by State's Intervention.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 5.—Gov. Roosevelt, who has relieved District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner from duty in the prosecution of the alleged detractors of Brooklyn Rapid Transit in New York, said to-day:

"Owing to representations made to me by the parties in interest in the matter before the special Grand Jury sitting in New York under Judge Fursman, and after careful investigation I came to the conclusion that the interests of justice would be best subserved by directing the Attorney General to take control of it now, which I have accordingly done."

Attorney General Davies, questioned on the matter said:

"I have appointed John Proctor Clarke a special deputy to have charge of the case, and it was necessary to have him come here to be sworn in. During his absence from New York I had Special Deputy Attorney General Hedges step in and inform the District Attorney's office of the change."

THE GARDINER HEARING.

State and District Attorney's Office Ready — Commissioner Wilcox's Statement—City Club Charges No Crime.

The hearing on the charges brought by a committee of the City Club against District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner will be opened to-day in the consultation room of the District Attorney's office. It is believed that the meeting to-day will be very short, as it is only for the purpose of organization. The investigation itself will be held in Part VI. of the County Court House, which has been assigned for that purpose by Presiding Justice Van Brunt.

Analey Wilcox, the Commissioner appointed by Gov. Roosevelt for the investigation of the charges, arrived in the city yesterday morning, and went at once to the Criminal Court Building for the purpose of seeing Col. Gardiner. Col. Gardiner was not in, and the Commissioner was closeted for a long time with Assistant District Attorney McIntyre.

Commissioner Wilcox said that the first meeting would be adjourned after a very short session.

"The adjournment will not last more than a week," he said, "as both sides seem prepared and anxious to go on with the hearing at once. The hearing will be held four days in the week—Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday—and may last some time."

District Attorney Gardiner in the afternoon said that he had made all the preparations he intended to make for his defense.

"You may not believe me when I say it," he said, "but I have not as much as looked at the charges since I issued my answer last year. I handed my copy of the charges to my stenographer at that time, and have not seen or thought of the matter since. Last Saturday I had a short interview with Senator Grady and Mr. Samuel Untermyer, who agreed to appear in my defense. I have not seen them since, and have not considered any line of defense, other than that set forth in my published answer to the charges made by the City Club."

Assistant District Attorney McIntyre, in speaking of the coming investigation, said that, in his opinion, the charges made against the District Attorney's office did not merit any serious consideration. "They do not charge any crime," he said, "and errors of judgment are unavoidable in any office where a large business is transacted."

Deputy Attorney General Coyne, assisted by Capt. Arthur Cosby, will conduct the prosecution of the District Attorney. They held a consultation yesterday afternoon and announced that they were in readiness for the investigation.

Capt. Cosby said that it would be the duty of the prosecution to submit the evidence which has been furnished by the City Club. "As this is rather voluminous," he said, "the trial will probably occupy some time.

"Of course, the strongest argument the defense will have is that we only accuse them of errors of judgment. Although occasional errors of judgment are excusable, there is reason to believe that there is something wrong when mistakes similar in nature occur as frequently as they do in the District Attorney's office. We will try to prove that Col. Gardiner has abused the discretionary power with which he has been invested, and allowed personal and party feeling to control his action in a public office."

BIG WESTERN RAILROAD MOVE.

Eastern Syndicate May Want Wisconsin Central and Great Western.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 5.—Another move is about to be made by the syndicates that are attempting to control all of the important railroads in the country. The Harriman-Vanderbilt-Morgan-Pennsylvania combination, having about finished its work of consolidation in the territory east of Chicago, has turned its weapons upon the Western field of transportation. The managers of the controlling pool are trying to corral the only two independent roads between Chicago and St. Paul—the Wisconsin Central and the Chicago Great Western—in order to obtain absolute control of the Chicago-St. Paul district.

President Hill of the Great Northern, who is a prominent member of the Baltimore and Ohio end of the syndicate, is negotiating for the purchase of the Wisconsin Central, and, in fact, it is the prevailing opinion in financial and railroad circles that the syndicate already has obtained control of this line. This leaves only the little Great Western as an independent line. According to alleged plans, this road also is to be absorbed and placed in the pool for freight purposes. With the acquisition of these two roads, the syndicate practically will have achieved its end in bottling up the Chicago-Missouri River territory, as the Milwaukee and St. Paul, the Rock Island, and the Burlington lines, now owned by the Harriman or any other syndicate, are in entire sympathy with any plans which the syndicate may dictate. On the syndicate's lines east-bound from Chicago plans for wiping out competition are assuming shape.

Pittsburg and Gulf to be Sold.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 5.—The Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railway system will be sold at auction March 19 at Joplin, Mo., at 10 o'clock. The decree made by Judge Thayer in St. Louis on Saturday ordering the sale was signed by United States Judge Phillips to-day and filed with the United States Clerk.

Edison Ill at Akron, Ohio.

AKRON, Ohio, Feb. 5.—Thomas A. Edison is ill in this city. The inventor arrived here Sunday from Milan, Ohio, where he attended the funeral of a sister. His physicians say he has acute laryngitis, but apprehend no serious consequences.

Health at Home!
Saratoga Arondack Water
now comes to you right from Saratoga. Bottled with its own carbonic acid gas, just as it flows from the famous spring. Try it for dyspepsia. Order from grocers or druggists, or
The Arondack Spring, 1362 Broadway.

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder
Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

A VACATION FOR MME. CALVE.

Severe Attack of Rheumatism Compels Her to Seek the Warm Air of Florida.

Mme. Calvé's brief visit to Atlantic City as the guest of M. and Mme. Saleza ten days ago after her appearance the previous night at the Academy of Music in Philadelphia, proved somewhat unfortunate. The damp salt air brought on a severe attack of rheumatism, which Mme. Calvé has been unable to get rid of. In consequence of this she is obliged to take a vacation that may continue for a month.

The vacation, however, will in no way interfere with Mme. Calvé's appearance next Thursday afternoon, when she will sing Carmen at a special matinée, and on Saturday aftern

CHAMBERLAIN ON THE WAR

Declares in Commons It Is Just, Necessary, and Righteous.

MINISTERIALISTS CHEER HIM

He Says There Will Be No Second Majuba—Balfour's Reply to a Suggestion for Irish Volunteers.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne was resumed in the House of Commons today by Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, Liberal. The House was packed, and several members of the United States Embassy were present.

Sir William declared the war was due to a reversal of the policy laid down by the Government in 1881 and 1895. Reviewing the negotiations, he said the great misfortune was that the men consulted in regard to the situation in South Africa were the authors of the raid and the "helots of Park Lane." Here Mr. Chamberlain interjected:

"Does the Right Honorable gentleman mean to assert that the persons to whom he refers were consulted by the Colonial Office, and that no others were consulted?"

The Liberal statesman parried the question.

Regarding the attacks on the South African Committee, of which he was a member, Sir William Vernon-Harcourt said the only reason, so far as he was aware, that the investigation was not pursued further was that the committee would have had to reassemble during the following session of Parliament, and the author of the raid had sufficient influence inside and outside the House to prevent the reappointment of the committee. He also urged that the slanders regarding the connivance of the Government in the raid should be rebutted.

Sir William contended that, though the war was an unhappy business, it must be fought out to the bitter end.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Chamberlain followed. He spoke for forty minutes, dwelling on the broad issue, and not dealing so much with details. He was enthusiastically cheered by the Ministerialists, and occasionally interrupted by the Irish members. Mr. Chamberlain paid a glowing tribute to the colonies, and the promise of the future federation of the empire evoked immense enthusiasm.

Mr. Chamberlain admitted that a critical situation in the war had been reached and that it was undoubtedly serious, though, he added, he did not believe the country was in danger. He refused to discuss the South African Committee, and briefly summarized the negotiations with the Transvaal, pointing out that the issues between the Boers and British were real and great and inherent in the differences between the Boer and British civilizations. If the preparations for war were insufficient, he continued, it was wholly due to the fact that the Government was determined to do everything to secure peace and to do nothing to endanger it.

The Colonial Secretary further declared that the war was just, necessary, and righteous. He regretted the proposed amendment to the address, because, he said, it would throw doubt upon the unitedness of the kingdom.

It would be premature, continued the Secretary, to talk of terms of settlement. He went on:

"We have suffered checks and have made mistakes. I am not anxious to dispute as to the blame. Let the Government bear the brunt until the time comes when, under happier auspices, we can see how far the blame is to be apportioned between the system and those administering it. In the meantime, blame us.

"What is now urgent is to redress those checks and to repair those mistakes. You say we have sent but a few troops; but we are pouring them into South Africa. In a few weeks we will have 200,000 men there. We will have as many mounted men as there are mounted Boers. Our colonies are multiplying their offers; every offer is gratefully accepted, and Lord Roberts has selected from among the colonials his guard of honor.

SPIRIT OF NATION UNBROKEN

"Meanwhile, the spirit of the nation is unbroken. There is no sacrifice which we are unwilling to make. There is no sacrifice we are unwilling to ask of the colonies if we think it necessary to success. I must go further than this, and admit that this war, under new conditions, in a new country, with new arms, against a new people whose tenacity and courage are as admirable as the courage and tenacity of our own soldiers, has required a larger scheme than any the Government has yet been called upon to meet.

"One of the lessons of the war is the enormous defensive power possessed by troops defending their own country. The second point is that when we propose a scheme to meet this emergency we shall do so not as a party, but as a nation. No other nation has ever had a better right, however, to be proud of her soldiers. What other nation could transport so many troops so great a distance so well?

"Speaking for the Government, I say there shall not be a second Majuba. Never again shall the Boers erect in the heart of South Africa a citadel whence to proceed to disaffection and race animosity. Never again shall they be able to endanger the paramountcy of Great Britain. Never again shall they be able to treat an Englishman as though he belonged to an inferior race."

THE WAR UNAVOIDABLE.

Mr. Chamberlain asked the Opposition whether they believed in the proposition that the war was necessary, and said the Opposition proposed to vote for the war as "unjust and unnecessary," and then vote for its vigorous prosecution. The war, the Secretary claimed, could not be avoided except by the absolute surrender on the part of Great Britain of all to which she attached importance. Believing the war inevitable, how could they vote for an amendment that said the war was unavoidable. A policy of that sort was said to unite parties, but in the eyes of Europe it threw doubt upon the union of the United Kingdom.

Referring to statements regarding "national gloom," Mr. Chamberlain said:

"I do not accept the phrase. I know of anxiety and of irritation, perhaps, but not of vacillation approaching fear or gloom."

The Colonial Secretary concluded by referring to the manner in which the colonies have rallied to the aid of the empire, saying:

"We are now finding the infinite potentialities and resources of the empire. We are advancing to the realization of that great federation of our race which must inevitably make for peace, liberty, and justice."

DILLON ATTACKS THE MINISTRY.

John Dillon said that the Nationalists, believing the war to be "an unjust and iniquitous war of aggression, entirely unprovoked," were unable to support an amendment declaring that the war should be prosecuted with vigor. He pressed for the publication of Gen. Sir William Butler's dispatches, saying:

"It is generally believed that Sir William Butler considered that, in case of war, no attempt should be made to protect Natal beyond the Tugela. If so, the country is entitled to know."

Mr. Balfour interjected: "No, it is not."

Mr. Dillon, continuing, said that the military reputation of Great Britain was irreparably ruined, that the Boers had established a claim to be free, and that no amount of brute force could ever diminish their claim.

UNIONIST BLAMES CHAMBERLAIN.

Leonard Courtney, Unionist, said he did not wonder that Mr. Chamberlain displayed such energy and debating power, as he had to vindicate not only the nation and the Government, but himself. "This is Mr. Chamberlain's war," said Mr. Courtney, "and if anybody else had been at the Colonial Office there would have been no war."

Mr. Courtney went on to say that he had never regarded the war as inevitable. President Steyn and President Krüger had done their best to maintain peace, but Mr. Chamberlain had been misled by Cecil Rhodes, who had shown complete ignorance of the Boer character.

At this point Mr. Chamberlain interposed, reiterating that since the Jameson raid he had had no communication with Mr. Rhodes on political affairs in South Africa, either direct or indirect.

Mr. Courtney explained that he had not meant simply this.

After further discussion the debate was adjourned.

DEBATE HELPED GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Chamberlain's appearance failed to infuse any extraordinary interest into the debate, though the House was crowded. The public, regarding it as a foregone conclusion that the amendment to the address must be defeated, are more interested in knowing what Gen. Buller is doing than in barren political discussion.

Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, who has only just recovered from a severe attack of influenza, was not in his best form, and his speech failed to impress the House. Mr. Chamberlain, graver than usual, sat very calmly while Harcourt quoted his former speeches against him, only showing resentment when Sir William declared that Chamberlain had been put forward by the Gladstone Cabinet of 1881 to announce the policy of the Majuba settlement because he was the protagonist for the Boer claims.

At this point Mr. Chamberlain said softly across the floor of the House, "You have no right to say that." This expression was understood to be a protest against something like a breach of the jealously guarded secrecy of Cabinet Councils.

Mr. Chamberlain's speech, more careful and self-restrained than is customary with him, disarmed criticism by its tone of perfect candor. He was at his best in pointing to the division of opinion among the Opposition members. The House was most impressed by a cold and pitiless recital of the only possible settlement the Government could accept.

Much attention was bestowed upon a reference to the future of the volunteers, which is held to imply that the volunteer forces will be created into a great defensive body, a task, Mr. Chamberlain said, that will require a deal of care, time, and money. Altogether his speech is regarded as eminently adroit, and as strengthening the position of the Government as well as his own.

A Ministerialist said after the House adjourned:

"Chamberlain threw over Salisbury and Balfour, and got up in a white sheet and sang 'Rule Britannia.'"

The Government has decided to make a free use of the closure, if necessary, to get the debate on the address concluded this week, so as not to delay the votes of supplies for the war. Arrangements have been made to bring the Fitzmaurice amendment to a division to-morrow (Tuesday) night, and there will probably be a late sitting.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

There were a number of war questions in the House to-day, but little interest was taken in them. George Wyndham, Parliamentary Under Secretary for the War Office, said in answer to a question that the Government had no information regarding the alleged shooting of Irish prisoners by orders of Col. Baden-Powell and Gen. Lord Methuen.

Answering another question, Mr. Wyndham said the British artillery in South Africa was fully up to the Continental standard.

Arthur J. Balfour, the Government leader, replying to William Redmond, Irish Nationalist, said the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, never made any such announcement as the one referred to by Mr. Redmond—namely, that a triple alliance between Great Britain, the United States, and Germany had been arrived at.

Replying to another question by Mr. Redmond, suggesting the formation of a volunteer corps in Ireland to replace the troops withdrawn, Mr. Balfour said he recognized the patriotism of Mr. Redmond's constituents, but to thus change the settled policy of the Government required further consideration.

CHIEF CROKER'S DILEMMA.

Eligible Candidates Qualified for Post of Engineer in Fire Department Few—His Suggestion.

Fire Chief Croker yesterday received information that the list of eligible candidates for the grade of engineer was ready. Chief Croker ascertained that from the large number of men on the list but ten were able to pass the Police Board of Examiners and obtain certificates to run engines. Chief Croker said the department was in a fix; that it was shorthanded in every department south of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. Chief Croker said that the men passed examinations in everything except the knowledge required of those seeking engineers' certificates. He thought a civil service examination was useless when the men were compelled to pass another.

The Chief wrote a letter to Commissioner Scannell suggesting the following:

First—That all applicants be required to spend thirty days in the repair shops to familiarize themselves with engines, and particularly fire engines.

Second—That they then come before a Board of Engineers to be examined as to their ability to run an engine and also pass an examination in the theory of this branch of work.

Third—That they then be subject to an examination by the Police Department Board to get a certificate.

Commissioner Scannell, on Chief Croker's recommendation, has organized another division of the Fire Department, to be known as the Ninth Division. The division is temporarily organized to make a place for Deputy Chief William H. Delahanty, formerly Chief of the Long Island City Fire Department, who was reinstated as Deputy Chief in the consolidated department. This division will consist of Queens territory. The headquarters of the division will be at the quarters of Engine Company No. 152, 617 Central Avenue, Brooklyn.

BIDS FOR CITY REFUSE.

The Contracts Awarded—A Charge of Favoritism Denied.

Bids were opened in the office of Commissioner McCartney of the Department of Street Cleaning yesterday for the privilege of picking over the refuse collected by the department's wagons and delivered to the East Eighteenth Street pier, and also for the right to trim scows. Herbert R. Tate, the present contractor, received the former privilege, and the scow-trimming contract was awarded to George W. Hyatt, whose bid was $1,750. There were eight bidders for the latter contract.

Although the hour set for opening the bids was 2 o'clock, one of the department's clerks began cutting open the envelopes containing the proposals at least five minutes before that time. This was done, it was explained, to see if the bidders had each inclosed a certified check for 5 per cent. of the amount of his bid. This explanation was not satisfactory to some of those who had submitted proposals, especially when it was found that Mr. Hyatt, who was unknown to the rest of the bidders, had received the privilege. Several intimated that Mr. Hyatt was favored. This Capt. F. M. Gibson, the Deputy Commissioner, under whose direction the bids were opened, said was a slander.

There were six bidders for the privilege of picking over refuse, which was awarded to Mr. Tate. In 1898 Mr. Tate handled about 30,000 loads, which netted the city nearly $15,000.

Equitable Life Statement.

Figures gleaned from the fortieth annual statement of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, which is presented in the advertising columns this morning, show that the corporation has at the present time insurance in force to the amount of $1,654,416,422. Applications were made in 1899 for insurance amounting to $237,356,610, but of this $34,054,778 was declined, owing to the failure of applicants to pass the medical examination or for other reasons. Assets of the society are $280,191,287, and the surplus is $61,117,478. Total liabilities are $219,073,809.03, and during the year there has been paid to policy holders $24,107,541.44, the total disbursements being $34,882,925.90. In the statement the rate of interest assumed for the future in computing the reserve on each class of policies corresponds with the rate which was employed in computing the premiums on the same. Profits will be apportioned to policy holders during 1900 in the manner specified in their respective policies.

Lieut. B. S. Higley, Jr., Dead.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Feb. 5.—A cablegram has been received here from Manila announcing the death of Lieut. Brainard S. Higley, Jr., Surgeon of the Third United States Infantry, death resulting from acute dysentery. He was twenty-nine years of age. He was born in Ohio, and received his appointment as a citizen of this State. He was accepted as Assistant Surgeon Nov. 8, 1897.

Jersey Central's Atlantic City Special—A New 3½-Hour Express.

Leaves foot of Liberty Street at 3:30 P. M., South Ferry, 3:25 P. M., arriving Atlantic City at 6:45 P. M. Returning leaves Atlantic City at 2:10 P. M., arriving New York 5:25 P. M. Tickets are good for a stop-over at Lakewood.—Adv.

Established 1823.

WILSON WHISKEY.

That's All!

THE WILSON DISTILLING CO.
Baltimore, Md.

TRUTH ABOUT STORMBERG

Correspondents' Graphic Stories of Gatacre's Night Disaster.

SPLENDID HEROISM AT COLENSO

Long's Gunners, in Face of Withering Fire, Caught Boer Spent Balls as If at Cricket.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—Extended accounts of the British reverses at Stormberg, Magersfontein, and Colenso are coming in by mail from war correspondents. From these a realistic impression may be gained of what defeat really means. "I have seen in my life," writes the correspondent of The Times, "one or two ticklish fights, but at Stormberg for the first time I was enabled to realize what actual defeat means. It was indeed a case of vae victis. The hopeless exhaustion of the unhappy soldiers was terrible to see." This correspondent's description of Gen. Gatacre's reverse at this point is, in part, as follows:

"The infantry had been at work, or in the train in open trucks, or marching since 4 A. M. on Saturday morning. The actual march occupied seven hours, and it is, therefore, little to be wondered at that the men were wholly incapable of making a supreme effort when, at last, they were surprised by receiving fire at short range while marching in fours in fancied security. On receiving the enemy's fire the companies at hand rushed at once against the kopjes, from which it proceeded, and, advancing from boulder to boulder, swiftly commenced to ascend. Indeed, it is the fact that a considerable number actually reached within a few yards of a lower line of 'scanses,' which could not, however, be reached without ladders. But at this juncture our own artillery falling in the yet uncertain light to observe the ascent of the infantry, opened fire upon the enemy, and several shells falling short dealt destruction among the assailants of the position. A partial retirement instantly ensued, and, having been brought to a standstill, the attack gradually melted away until, convinced that the case was hopeless, the General ordered the 'Retire' to be sounded.

"Had the order been promptly obeyed the troops might have been withdrawn without very serious loss, and a fresh attempt might even yet have been successfully prosecuted. But it was not to be. Many men were loth to retire because they were anxious to go on, while not a few were so utterly exhausted that they simply preferred to stay where they were at all hazards, than to undertake the ordeal of a rapid retirement over the open ground at the foot of the hills. Eventually, over 500 unwounded men were taken prisoners. Steadily, as if on parade, the retirement was executed by those who responded to the order, the soldiers moving back at a steady pace, without the least hurry or confusion, and halting constantly to fire.

SIX CAUSES OF THE DEFEAT.

"So far as I can understand the matter, the causes to which this most lamentable failure must be attributed are as follows:

"(1) The map of the ground was utterly misleading and worse than useless.

"(2) So far as I am aware, no one among the responsible authorities had taken any compass bearings, and, consequently, no one knew where he was being taken in the dark.

"(3) The Berkshire Regiment, by whom the redoubts now occupied by the Boers at Stormberg had been built, and to whom every inch of the ground was familiar, were left at Queenstown instead of being employed to recapture the works which they had so unwillingly evacuated about a month previously.

"(4) Over five hundred men, afterward made prisoners, had fallen into a trap from which they failed to extricate themselves. Consequently, when the rest of the force had been rallied upon a defensive position in the rear the General had not forces sufficient to warrant a fresh attempt upon some selected point of attack.

"(5) In any case, the men, who had been by this time on the move for over twenty-four hours on the stretch, who had just completed a seven hours' marching through the night, and who had been actually under arms for upward of sixteen hours, were so dead beat that severe hill fighting was quite beyond their powers. During the actual retirement from the hills attacked—or rather under which we were ourselves attacked in anticipation—men were falling asleep in the open ground under fire, after or before using their rifles. No sooner did they halt to fire than they fell forward, sound asleep. An officer told me that he awoke several such men by kicking them soundly, and thus insisted upon their continuing their retreat to a place of safety.

"(6) The guns were at first in the same trap as the infantry and were compelled to retreat some distance over very difficult ground before they could come into action upon, even then, a poor position, with most inferior command. During this movement a gun was lost in consequence of being stuck fast, and the struggling horses were shot down by the enemy. It was a pitiable sight, of which those who saw it cannot speak without emotion."

WOUNDED IRISHMAN'S PLUCK.

This Times correspondent adds a graphic incident of the retreat: "A young subaltern of the Irish Rifles, named Stevens, had been shot through both lungs. From the ridge he walked down for several hundred yards, supported by two men of his regiment. Then, for about three-quarters of a mile, four riflemen carried him in a blanket. From the blanket he was transferred to an ammunition wagon, upon which he was carried about a mile or more. His next conveyance was a hospital stretcher, and finally, after a still longer interval, he reached the ambulance. Nothing but the marvelous pluck and endurance of the man could have saved him. Hurt as he was, nine men out of ten would have sunk from exhaustion. But Stevens had always a cheery smile as one rode up to see how he was getting on, as he jolted along upon the ammunition wagon."

Describing the retreat from Stormberg to Molteno The Associated Press special correspondent at Sterkstroom writes: "Then we had the humiliating experience of being chased back all those weary ten miles to Molteno, retreating as fast as we could in small groups, sometimes crouching against the right side of the road—the Boers being on our left flank—sometimes making our way into the cornfields, or along the interminable veldt, or, now and again, falling prone on the ground as a shell came hissing overhead, waiting with breathless suspense until we heard its dull thud as it struck the ground; then, with an exclamation of thankfulness, as we found the uncanny thing did not burst, up and off again, ravenously hungry and utterly fatigued as we were, harassed and hurried by the Boers, who accompanied us for a distance of eight miles with the attentions of their artillery. At last, when the majority of our force, which had left the night before so full of promise and so brimful of eagerness, had straggled into Molteno about 11 o'clock, and when we all generally found our feet again we formed up and got into line for the roll call.

"When name after name was called, when silence—dead silence—as the only answer, when 300 men of the sturdy Northumberlands were missing, and when some 294 of our gallant Irish comrades failed to give response, then the grim reality of the disaster came home to us, and we silently thanked God that we were safe, and thought very sadly of the comrades, dead, wounded, and missing, left behind in the terrible trap at Stormberg from which we had just escaped."

CANADIAN SOLDIERS PRAISED.

The Standard's correspondent at Modder River gives the following picturesque glimpse of the Canadian contingent:

"'Otez-la!' 'Depochez-vous!'—'Say, there! Bring her over!' and similar commands and exhortations in English and Canadian French greeted the ears at Orange River Station while the train was being boarded by the Gordons going up to the front. The Canadians had arrived the day before from De Aar, and in one day they had laid down and completed a mile and a quarter of railway and built a new platform. Railway making under the South African sun in December is no play, and the sight of these sons of the North handling sleepers and rails with the greatest dispatch and enthusiasm, working in a way that white men seldom work in South Africa, was an object lesson of the thoroughness of the spirit of patriotism which animates all ranks and sections of the British force now fighting the Boers."

Mr. Benot-Burleigh in The Daily Telegraph adds more interesting details to his dramatic account of the battle of Colenso. "Gen. Buller," he declares, "is a stern fighter, an indomitable man of more than bulldog pertinacity. Once launched into a fight, it is gall and wormwood to him to let go. I have seen him often in battle and recognized his many admirable qualities as soldier and leader. How great, then, his courage must be—courage which subjugated his own temperament—when, seeing last Friday (at Colenso) that, as things had shaped themselves, the contest must drive from bad to worse, he with bold resolution decided to stop the action! Men were being sacrificed, more would fall, and the Boer position could not be taken before nightfall."

COL. LONG AND THE GUNS.

Dealing once more with Col. Long's daring but unfortunate artillery movements at that battle, Mr. Burleigh writes: "The Boer guns began a little later throwing shrapnel, and the machine gun fired solid shot at them. But the gunners never flinched or winced, buckling to their work like men who grip a heavy load. Nay, more, some of them in derision began to 'field,' as at cricket, with the badly aimed spent shot of the machine cannon. Running aside they would make a catch and call: 'How's that, umpire?' Boisterous and high, indeed, leaped the gunners' spirits. But their guns were all the while served accurately and hotly, and the ridge of Fort Wylie rang and hissed with the rush, burst, and splutter of shrapnel, mightily unsteadying and thinning the Boers' fire from there. Capts. Goldie and Schrieber fell, struck dead. Within a quarter of an hour Col. Long, their chief, was knocked over, shot through the arm and body, a bullet passing through his liver and kidneys. He was carried aside 200 yards into a shallow donga, where lay several of the Devons and others. There, wounded as he was, Col. Long sent for help to overcome the enemy's rifle fire. But it did not come, for there was a difficulty about quickly finding either Gen. Buller or Gen. Clery.

"Col. Hunter next fell, shot through both legs, and he also was carried to the donga. As the men were being shot down very rapidly—for the Boer aim was by that time increasing—Col. Hunt advised that it would be better to abandon the guns, but Long's characteristic reply was, 'Abandon be damned! We never abandon guns.'

"Subsequently, Col. Hunt called attention to the fact that it was no use firing. There were scarcely any men left and next to no ammunition. After that an order was given to abandon the guns, which for over one hour had fought in the face of the fiercest fusillade a battery ever endured.

GUNNERS' SPLENDID HEROISM.

"Yet, even then, all was not over, for four men persisted in serving two guns and remaining beside their cannon. One of either pair carried the shell; the others laid and fired their beloved fifteen-pounders. But two men were left. They continued the unequal battle. They exhausted the ordinary ammunition, and finally drew upon and fired the emergency rounds of case, their last shot. Then they stood to 'attention' beside the gun, and an instant later fell, pierced through and through by Boer bullets. These, I say, by the light of all my experience in war, these gunners of ours are men who deserve monuments over their graves, and even Victoria Crosses in their coffins.

"Capts. Herbert and Fitzpatrick rode with orders to Gen. Clery, and returned to the batteries during the action. Herbert had his horse shot; in fact, he had three horses shot that day, and yet himself escaped unhurt. Capt. Fitzpatrick rode out twice with orders. In the end these two officers found themselves in the little donga, with many more, wounded and unwounded. Col. Long became delirious, constantly repeating: 'Ah, my gunners! My gunners are splendid. Look at them.' About 3 P. M. they decided to make an attempt to ride out and rejoin the troops who had fallen back. The hail of fire was close and deadly—so much so that to peep above the donga was an invitation to death. Having shaken hands with one another and said good-bye, these officers resolved to attempt an escape.

"Capt. Herbert rode off first, and had his third horse shot in the neck, but he got away clear. Ten minutes later Capt. Fitzpatrick made essay. Bullets and shell rained around him, and a lucky small solid shot striking between his horse's heels put such mettle and speed into the animal that he was quickly borne into safety. The third officer had scarcely got a few yards from the donga when he was killed by a shell."

BADEN-POWELL AND MAFEKING.

A Daily Telegraph correspondent, writing of Col. Baden-Powell and Mafeking, says: "Cronje thought to approach by trenches, but the taste of British bayonets on one signal occasion disposed forever of the plan. Then they have talked of storming the little town some dark night. But on such nights Baden-Powell has lanterns of various sorts and sizes disposed round his front, and the enemy cannot make up his mind whether there are not men with fixed bayonets immediately behind those lamps or intrenched in such sort that they could bring down every single Boer that got near them. For Baden-Powell's men are crack shots; the burgher who shows within 1,000 yards of them is a casualty. In marksmanship the outsiders have no chance with the men inside. It is a joke in Mafeking that Baden-Powell hangs these lamps in positions where the Boer shell fire will do the least harm, and enjoys the fun of seeing them hit from time to time. Then, too, the slim British commandant—and they confess and admire his slimness—has instilled into the Boers the firm conviction that around Mafeking lies a ring of dynamite mines, and no Boer band of heroes is going to form a forlorn hope to test the truth of that belief. Once some of their number tasted Baden-Powell's dynamite, and that experience is enough."

Reviewing the general situation, the Cape Town correspondent of The Times makes an important declaration. "For the present," he writes, "it must be remembered that the whole Dutch population of South Africa, if not actively rebellious, is at least completely alienated. Politicians at home are already beginning to speak of consulting the views of the Dutch element with regard to the settlement which is to follow after the conclusion of this war. That is impossible. The settlement, whatever its details, must be made with every due consideration for the rights of the Dutch population and in no spirit of revengefulness, but it must by the force of circumstances be a settlement imposed upon them by us. The only real alternative is a settlement imposed on us by them."

Noonan-Simpson Case Dismissed.

Justice Lippincott in Jersey City yesterday dismissed the indictment of conspiring to defeat justice against ex-Assistant Prosecutor Joseph N. Noonan and Alexander Simpson, lawyer. The men were charged with taking $300 from Louis Beck and Edward Pidgeon as a bribe in the case of Nicholas Bosikowski, who two years ago was being tried for embezzlement. Simpson acted as counselor and Noonan was prosecutor. Attorney General Gray represented the State.

KING COLLECTION SOLD

The Paintings, Fifty-seven in Number, Fetch $77,375.

Highest Price of the Sale, $7,000, Paid for Schreyer's "Bedouins on the March."

The collection of oil paintings belonging to Austin H. King of Providence, R. I., were sold at auction by Samuel P. Avery, Jr., in Chickering Hall last evening, James P. Silo acting as auctioneer. The hall was well filled, and the bidding was spirited. Fifty-seven paintings in all were sold for a total of $77,375, or an average of $1,356.14 for each painting.

Both Mr. King and Mr. Avery at the conclusion of the sale expressed their satisfaction with the prices obtained. The highest price of the evening was paid by R. Hoagland of 26 Broadway for "Bedouins on the March," by A. Schreyer, Court Painter to the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg and member of the Academies of Antwerp and Rotterdam, who died last year. The first bid was $5,000. A laugh was created by some one's next bid of $5,050.

The third bid was $5,500 and the price increased by $250 at a bound until it got to $6,000. Then, by bids of $50 and $100 it went to $7,000, at which figure Mr. Hoagland secured it. The result was loudly applauded.

The next highest price was paid for Alma-Tadema's "Tibulus on Delos," which Mr. King obtained from the Deschamps collection in Paris. The opening bid was $2,500, and the painting was finally knocked down for $5,800 to L. Goldsmith of 74 Greene Street. "In the Forest of Fontainebleau," by N. Diaz, brought the next highest price of the evening. It went to Mr. R. Hoagland for $3,825, the opening bid being $2,000.

Thomas W. Lawson of Boston and Anthony N. Brady were also liberal buyers at the sale. The former secured Perault's exquisite "Far from Home" and "The Amusing Book," by J. G. Vibert, which was knocked down for $2,400 after lively bidding. Mr. Brady bought a beautiful pastoral picture, "In the Lane," by E. Van Marcke, for $3,500. The prices for the various paintings and the names of some of the buyers are as follows:

Algerian Girls, Leon Richet, Paris	$250
A Parisienne, F. Humbert, Munich	475
Flowers, N. Diaz, from the Souty collection, Paris	475
Cow and Calf, Friedrich Johann Voltz, Berlin	430
Head of an Old Man, Ernst Albert Becker, Berlin, with autograph of the artist	925
The Holy Family, H. Coomans, Paris	200
The Burgomaster, Max Volkart, Munich, with autograph of the artist; Oscar Passavant, 24 West Sixty-ninth Street	650
Seville, E. Sanchez-Perrier, Seville	560
The Madonna, H. J. Sinkel, Berlin	315
Spanish Bull Fighter, Edouard Zamacois, Paris, from the Stevenson collection	930
The Mussulman's Prayer, J. L. A. Lecomte du Nouy, Paris	360
The Windmill, J. C. Cazin, Paris	1,000
Return of the Flock, C. F. Ceremano, Paris	210
Frosty Morning, N. Kreuger, Munich	320
At the Well, Leon Richet, Paris	210
The Affianced, Adrien Moreau, Paris	700
Turcoman Waiting for Orders, A. De Neuville, Paris	1,450
Venice, Lelix Ziem, from the Goupil collection, Paris	375
Persian Woman, N. Diaz, from the Beugniet collection, Paris	1,150
Landscape—Hunter and Dogs, Ivan Pokitonow, Paris; the Corcoran Library	375
The Birthday Bouquet, J. G. Vibert, Paris; A. Alexander	2,500
A Sheepfold, Charles Jacque, Paris, from the Cremetti collection, London	775
Calves in a Field, E. Van Marcke, from the Gerard collection, Paris	1,025
Sunset, N. Diaz, from the Lefebvre collection, Paris	725
Soldier at Rest, E. Detaille, Paris, from the Barger collection	1,000
Contemplation, J. G. Jacquet, from the Beugniet collection, Paris	650
Brittany Peasant, Jules Breton, from the Petit collection, Paris	1,010
Farm Cottages, J. B. C. Corot, from the Goupil collection	650
Landscape and Cattle, Jules Dupré, from the Seidel-Meyer collection, Paris	900
Arab Chief, E. Delacroix, Paris, from the Forbes collection, London, Thomas W. Lawson of Boston	375
The Return to the Palace, J. L. Gerome, Paris, G. W. Laurence of Chicago	...
Street Scene, Paris, J. Boldini, Paris, from the Fop Smit collection, Rotterdam, S. M. Milliken	735
The Good Samaritan, E. Berne-Bellecour, Paris, Salon of 1894	1,450
Cottages by the Road, Georges Michel, Paris, from the Van Wisselingh collection	520
Spanish Court Yard, D. Francisco Domingo, Paris, from the Murietta collection, London	1,275
Venice, Martin Rico, Paris, Antonio Gonzales	1,500
The Amusing Book, J. G. Vibert, Paris; Thomas W. Lawson of Boston	2,400
Sheep and Fowls, Charles Jacque, Paris, from the Hollender collection, London	650
Twilight at Sea, Jules Dupré, Paris, from the Obach collection, London; C. Corbin	785
Coasts and Cliffs, Villerville, C. F. Daubigny, Paris, from the Laurie collection, London, G. Reichard	2,000
The Morning Hymn, Walter Firle, London, from the Wallis collection, London, E. W. Briggs	1,950
In the Garden, F. Heilbuth, Paris	600
Near the Lake, J. B. C. Corot, Paris, from the Tooth collection, London	2,150
Ophelia, Jules Lefebvre, Paris	710
Market Place, Constantinople, A. Pasini, Paris, from the Detrimont collection, Paris	1,030
In the Forest of Fontainebleau, N. Diaz, Paris, from the Petit collection, Paris, R. Hoagland	3,825
In the Lane, E. Van Marcke, Paris, with autograph, A. N. Brady	3,550
Twilight, Theodore Rousseau, Paris, from the Herz collection, London	725
Baraton Bridge, Venice, Martin Rico, Paris, A. N. Brady	1,825
Sunset on the River, C. F. Daubigny, Paris, from the Sedelmeyer collection, Paris, Frederick T. Fleitmann, 180 Central Park South	2,500
Sheep and Lamb, C. Troyon, Paris, from the artists' sale, Paris	1,075
Faust and Marguerite, Prof. Carl Becker, Berlin, from the Schuster collection, Berlin, Thomas W. Lawson of Boston	1,725
Fisher Girl with Net, Auguste Hagborg, Paris, R. Hoagland	2,375
Tibulus in Delos, Laurenz Alma-Tadema, London, from the Deschamps collection, Paris, L. Goldsmith	5,850
Far from Home, L. Perrault, Paris, from the Goupil collection, Paris, Thomas W. Lawson of Boston	1,400
After the Fete, A. Grison, Paris, Edward Weston of Newark, N. J.	3,550
Bedouins on the March, Ad. Schreyer, Paris, R. Hoagland	7,000

WAREHOUSE COMPANY AFFAIRS

The United States Mortgage and Trust Company was appointed as receiver for the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company by Justice Dickey, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, late yesterday afternoon. The bond was fixed at $100,000.

Julien T. Davies, representing the trust company; John M. Bowers, attorney for the defendant company, and Adrian Joline, counsel for the Bondholders' Committee, went before Justice Dickey with the papers in the case just before court closed at 4 o'clock P. M.

The motion for the appointment was in line with the statements made by counsel on Saturday. At that time they applied to Justice Fitzgerald for the appointment of a receiver, and suggested the name of ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant. John F. Carroll was appointed, and after a consultation the attorneys discontinued their proceedings.

Accompanying the petition for a receiver are three affidavits. That of W. B. Matteson avers that on information obtained from Directors of the company he learns that the income for the year ended Feb. 1, 1900, did not exceed $600,000, while the annual interest on the $17,500,000 of first mortgage bonds was $875,000, and that the company owed $345,401.18 taxes due in October, 1899, and, in addition to this, had defaulted in the payment of rent due on leased property.

Arthur Turnbull and Herbert C. Plass swear that they have appraised the property, and that its value does not exceed $15,000,000.

A statement was published as official in Wall Street yesterday relative to the affairs of the company. It said, among other things, that the position of President of the company was offered to Hugh J. Grant a year ago.

Telephone Service at Your Residence

will add greatly to the

Comfort of Your Household.

Rates in Manhattan

from

$60 a Year.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY,
115 West 38th St. 952 Broadway. 15 Dey St.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th 6th Ave.

Fancy Silks

79c for striped Wash Silks that by all equitable laws of trade should retail at $1.25 per yard. Beautiful Spring colorings—full yard wide.

Limited quantity—only three thousand yards.

Printed Pongees—polka dots and stripes on navy and black grounds, 30 inches wide, value 75c.; our price 49c.

Novelty Taffetas at 59c.

White, pink, Nile, lemon and delicate blue grounds be-beautied with pretty broche figures—diamonds, cubes, blocks, leaves, vines and spots, cut by narrow stripes of satin iridescent with Egyptienne and scores embroidered effects in bright tints of contrast.

Gros Grain grounds, cut by narrow self-stripes and wide polka-dotted satin stripes.

Taffeta Figured Stripes, chene, jardiniere and Damascene effects, deep seasonable tints.

Taffeta Plaids—large plaids of great character—in beautifully combined five-toned colorings.

Glace and Chameleon Taffeta Stripes—rich scintillating colors—brilliant and distinctive.

The foregoing silks are exactly the kind you want for Spring wear. They are new and sparkling styles—the latest loomed.

Usual value 80c.; choice at 59c

Silk Waists

$6.74

The Taffeta of which these Waists are made is very fine and extra heavy Fancy white yokes and gilt buttons give them added touches of novelty. Back, front and sleeves are nicely tucked. The price—$6.74—well, see the garments!

Women's Waists, made of rich taffeta silk; back, front, sleeves and stock collar effectively corded; gray, violet, cardinal, turquoise, Yale blue and black, value $5.50; our price, $3.99.

Women's Waists, made of good striped taffeta silk, dress sleeves, tucked back, value $4.00; our price, $2.99.

$1.75 Petticoats at 99c.

Two hundred dozen Figured Mercerized Sateen Skirts, finished with umbrella-shaped ruffle and corded ruffle, others trimmed with accordion plaiting, value $1.75, at 99c.

Women's Undermuslins.

The sale of Women's Muslin Underwear has not been represented in the February advertising. Nevertheless, the volume of business grows and grows.

Manufactured cotton goods are still bounding, trimmings and labor also cost more than formerly. But you'd never suspect it by these prices:

Night Gowns, muslin, trimmed with cluster tucks and lawn ruffle, 29c.

Night Gowns, muslin, square yoke, trimmed with one row of inserting, embroidery ruffle and revers, 39c.

Night Gowns, muslin, yoke formed of tucks and hemstitching, trimmed with hemstitched lawn ruffle, 49c.

Night Gowns, cambric, V-shaped yoke, trimmed with tucks, hemstitching, Valenciennes lace inserting, finished with hemstitched lace-edged lawn ruffle, 99c.

Corset Covers, cambric, square yoke, trimmed with one row of inserting and lace-edging, 19c.

Corset Covers, low neck, French style, trimmed with wide lace edging, 24c.

Corset Covers, V-shaped yoke, trimmed with tucks, beading and embroidery edging, 24c.

Corset Covers, V-shaped yoke, French style, trimmed with wide embroidery, 29c.

Chemises, muslin, Pompadour style, trimmed with wide and narrow embroidery, 32c.

Chemises, cambric, skirt length, trimmed with lace-edged ruffle, 59c.

Walking Skirts, muslin, umbrella-shaped tucked lawn ruffle trimmed with embroidery and finished with dust ruffle, 69c.

Walking Skirts, muslin, umbrella-shaped lawn ruffle, trimmed with

WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S

Silk Merchants Are Dumfounded

ALMOST every silk importer and manufacturer's agent in New York visited the store yesterday. If you could see the silks through their spectacles we should need to open new selling places. We do not say this to inveigle you into hasty buying—we do not even ask that you buy at all.

It's enough to print the best silk news any store has had in the past half dozen years, and let you draw your own conclusions.

250,000 Yards of New Silks

AT AN AVERAGE HALF PRICE

In a nutshell—the mill-men expected to become storekeepers as well. The plan failed at the last minute, and just as the silks were coming from the looms. The idea was to have a store to sell wide silks—the kind commercial tailors like, and, of course, they could not be quickly sold through the general trade, because almost no store has silk shelving that would hold the long pieces. It was a question whether to peddle them around among the tailors and dressmakers or take the loss in a lump. We were the one available outlet. And here the silks came.

One often reads of "silk sales" wherein flimsy fabrics and stagnant styles are worked off at a low price.

But this occasion is different. The silks are, with one or two exceptions, brand new—the favored Taffetas of the year. Here's a list of them—

95c a yard for $1.50 to $2 quality—Rich fancy taffetas; many styles, for many uses; 27 in. wide.

$1.15 a yard for $1.50 quality—White taffetas, with stripes of satin, in color and black; 27 in. wide.

$1.10 a yard for $2.25 quality—Satin striped taffetas; suitable for coat linings; 27 in. wide.

$1.15 a yard for $2.25 quality—Fancy taffetas, with hair-lines of black and white between rich satin stripes in colors; 27 in. wide.

$1.25 a yard for $3 quality—Ombre striped taffetas, on barre stripes of black and white; 27 in. wide.

$1.25 a yard for $3 quality—New plaid taffetas, shepherd's plaid taffetas and plain plaid taffetas; all 27 in. wide.

$1.25 a yard for $2.25 quality—Colored Peau d' Soie, with Roman stripes of twilled Silks and satins, in beautiful colors; 27 in. wide.

$1.15 a yard for $2 quality—Rich plaid taffetas; shaded colors; 27 in wide.

$1.40 a yard for $3 quality—Taffetas in a large variety of colorings.

$1.15 a yard for $2.25 quality—Satin-striped taffetas; stripes of black satin on grounds of red and blue.

50c a yard for $1 quality—Plain colored satin duchesse; 9 colors; 20 to 21 in. wide; colors not new—plenty of uses for the goods, however. 7 colors of a $1.25 quality at 60c.

$1.25 a yard for $2.50 quality—Richly colored taffetas; triple cross-bars of satin on double colors forming a plaid; 27 in. wide.

75c a yard for $1.25 quality—Fine taffetas, with tiny checks of black and white; crossed and re-crossed with bars of satin in colors; 20 in. wide.

90c a yard for $1.50 quality—Satin duchesse; stripes are ribbed and plaided, with Scotch colors standing out in attractive effect.

Here's a list of them—

60c a yard for 85c to $1.25 qualities—A large variety of fancy taffetas—many attractive styles; 20 in. wide.

95c a yard for $1.25 to $1.75 qualities—A large quantity of wholly new silks—new in colorings, new patterns of checks and plaids; some on white grounds, some on colored, some on black, some black and white; 20 to 22 in. wide.

$1.50 a yard for $3 quality—Fancy taffetas with 2-inch borders of tufted silk stripes, edged with satin; 38 inches wide—8 yds. for a dress pattern; 5 yds. for a skirt pattern; 2½ yds. for a waist.

$2 a yard for $4 quality—Fancy taffetas, in shepherd's checks of red-and-white, green-and-white, blue-and-white, and black-and-white; with borders of six graduated satin stripes, in companion colors. 54 inches wide—5 yds. for a dress pattern; 4 yds. for a skirt; 1½ yds. for a waist.

Golf Capes---Still Better Values

Though we planned, as we thought, liberally, for a season of extensive sales, it was only with considerable effort that we kept up with the demand. But we've struck some very special values now—makers forget that March and April were best Golf-Cape times. Will you come in time to share the good fortune?

One quality at $4.50—though considered a good value ordinarily at $6. Of double-faced rugs; deep hood of plaid; some with fringe.

Another style at $7.50—easily worth $10. Reversible rugs; plaid facing down front; finished with fringe.

Good values, too, at $10, $12 and $13.50. Second Floor, Broadway.

Dress Goods—Half Price Somebody owned a little lot of fall fabrics that are as fitted to spring wear as are rosy lips to kissing. Yet we have the fabrics to sell at half price—less than half in some cases.

Interested? Here's a word of detail:

37½c for 75c All-wool Vigoureux Suitings.
75c for $1.75 Fancy Figured Suitings, in mixed grounds.
75c for $1.75 Pin-check Suitings.
75c for $1.50 Silk-check Mixed Suitings.
75c for $1.50 Mixed Suitings.

Tenth street and Fourth avenue.

Just a Word of the Furniture

This February selling is almost as big again as we bargained for—which is pleasant, as an indorsement of the Trade Sale, but has this warning in it for you: The special-price lots will be gone long before the month is over.

As merchants, it is immaterial whether you buy now or later—we shall do our best for you whenever you come. But please take this as fair notice—

The days are limited wherein you can buy furniture at half present worth—which means a fourth to a third under December and January prices.

Not everything is reduced, but there are still rather important lots of parlor, bedroom and dining-room furniture.

Sideboards—Just 87 styles are on the floor today. Prices start at $12—up to $300. Not all reduced. Many are; for instance—

$23, instead of $30—Golden oak; 4 ft. long; fancy shaped beveled plate mirror 18x36 in.; large shelf on top; 1 large and 2 small drawers and double cupboard in base.

$27, instead of $37—Golden oak; 4 ft. 6 in. long; fancy mirror 18x40 in.; 1 large and 2 small shelves in top; 1 large and 3 small drawers and cupboard in base.

$30, instead of $40—Quartered golden oak; 4 ft. 6 in. long; beveled plate mirror in top—18x40 in.; 1 large shelf in carved top; 1 large and 3 small drawers and double cupboard in base.

$35, instead of $47—Antique oak; 4 ft. 6 in. long; beveled plate mirror 22x44 in.; 1 large and 2 small shelves in top; 1 large and 2 small drawers and double cupboard in base.

$37, instead of $50—Golden oak; 4 ft. 6 in. long; 1 shelf; 2 mirrors in top—16x40 and 8x40 in. 1 large and 3 small drawers and double cupboard in base.

Sideboards—

$45, instead of $60—Oak; 4 ft. long; fancy shaped mirror in top 40x24 in.; 1 large and 3 small shelves in top; 1 large and 2 small drawers and double cupboard in base.

China Closets—Fifty styles. Oak, walnut and mahogany; $32 to $145. Following are a few of the reduced pieces—

$33, instead of $49—Flemish oak; 4 ft. 6 in. high; round bent glass ends; wood back and shelves; claw feet.

$60, instead of $90—Oak; 5 ft. 6 in. high, 4 ft. 10 in. wide; wood back and shelves; drawer in base; twisted columns in front.

$75, instead of $110—Walnut; 6 ft. 2 in. high, 4 ft. 3 in. wide; carved top; claw feet; mirror back; wood shelves.

$75, instead of $115—Oak; 6 ft. 2 in. high, 4 ft. 3 in. wide; carved top; claw feet; mirror back and wood shelves.

$75, instead of $112—Mahogany; 6 ft. 2 in. high, 4 ft. 10 in. wide; elegantly carved; claw feet; wood back and shelves.

$90, instead of $135—Mahogany; 6 ft. 2 in. high, 4 ft. 3 in. wide; carved top; claw feet; mirror back; wood shelves.

Women's Shoes $3.50. Measured by style, measured by quality, we count these $5 values. The maker of them says we do wrong to sell them for less. But this shoe business was built up by giving Our Public unusual values.

Don't accuse us of selling "bargain shoes"—we don't. It is quite a different thing to give shoe bargains—that come by long planning and large buying.

These shoes at $3.50 are of black kidskin, some with cloth tops. They have cushionet turned soles—the newest and best application of the turn-sole idea. We're so sure they will not rip from the upper that we'll give a new pair cheerfully for a pair that fails. Fourth avenue.

The New Veilings Imported. Best, latest designs in large assortment. Many that are shown this morning for the first time in America. A lot of plain and spotted kinds, all 18 in. wide, are graded at prices from 25c to $3.75 a yard. Broadway.

Paris-made Baby Clothes

The chief of the baby-clothes store is a woman who delights in getting and conjuring the daintiest wear for the little ones. She is just getting off to Paris again, and we'll sell much of the stock now here at half price or thereabouts to clean house. No harm to its daintiness, either.

Long dresses, all hand-made; trimmed with lace at $3.25 to $10—were $6.50 to $20. Skirts to match, at $2.75 to $4—were $4.75 to $6.50.

Dresses in 1 to 8 year sizes, at $2.75 to $11—were $4.75 to $22.

Gowns, various pretty kinds, sizes 2 to 12 years, at $1.25 to $2—were $1.85 to $3.50.

Skirts with waists, 3 to 6 year sizes, at $1.25 to $2.75—were $2.25 to $5.50.

Drawers with hand-embroidered scalloped edges, for ages 2 to 6 years, at 50c—were 75c.

Drawers, with ruffles, edged with lace; numerous styles, sizes 2 to 16 years, at $1—values up to $1.85.

Sheets and pillow cases, infants' crib sizes, at $1.50 to $4—about half regular prices.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Trousers Letting folks do as they please of course leaves us with odd lots. Here are three hundred Black Cheviot Trousers, left from suits where the purchasers preferred to have some contrast betwixt coat and vest and trousers. So to-day we shall sell these $4 and $5 trousers (they're surely worth those prices) at $2.50.

And at $5 there is fair choosing from Striped Trousers worth variously up to $8. There are thirty-one styles.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Queen Mary Toilet Preparations There's a number of them—excellent preparations, every one. Our own make, and named "Queen Mary" by ourselves, though some had become well and favorably known before re-christened. And there's this in their favor, too—low price. Judge by these items—

Florida Water, 8 oz. bottle, 35c.
Bay Rum, half pint, 25c.
Witch Hazel, half pint, 12c; pint, 18c.
Eau de Quinine, 25c, 50c and $1.
Hair Tonic—Phytalia—45c and 85c a bottle.
Shampoo, 35c a bottle. Tenth street.

In the Fifth Floor Bargain Store

It makes the store bigger—in effect—to remove much of the remnant selling and the selling of various special-value goods on the Fifth Floor. To-day—

We have the Lillian Corset made especially for our selling by the best corset-maker in Europe. The Lillian model is unapproached, and is produced in every variation of shape needed by American women. These variations are continuously changing and we sell at a loss the last of various lots not to be re-ordered. To-day, $2 to $10 Corsets, white, black and colors, at $1, $2, $3 and $5. Broken sizes, but all sizes in the lot.

Silk Remnants at half price.

Flannel Remnants, some pretty waists lengths among them, reduced a third or more.

The 50c Silk-and-Cotton Foulards at 25c are sold only on the Fifth Floor just now.

The Club Vellum Writing Paper at 10c a pound is there.

And odd lots of Towels and remnants of Linens.

Men's Suits To Order When cloth makers strike a specially fine design they work it out in expensive goods—that's one reason why the more expensive suit is not only better—but better-looking. Of course it depends on the tailoring as to how long the suit keeps its good looks. But you can trust us for that.

We've quite a little lot of fancy worsteds and cheviots that came to us to make into $25 to $40 suits.

What we've left we'll put into suits at $20. It depends on your taste which you choose—we offer all we have; maybe enough to make a hundred suits. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Streets.

KOBBE SCATTERS FILIPINOS

Drives Insurgents from the Hemp Ports.

CAPTURES CANNON AND MONEY

Many Natives Are Armed with Wooden Swords—They Burn a Town Before Deserting It.

MANILA, Feb. 5.—Brig. Gen. Kobbe's expedition in the islands of Luzon, Leyte, and Samar has occupied permanently and garrisoned nine towns with the Forty-third and Forty-seventh Regiments, and placed on the market 180,000 bales of hemp.

A thousand insurgents armed with rifles and over 5,000 armed with wooden swords, bows and arrows were encountered during the entire trip. The troops killed seventy-five natives, eleven of whom had rifles; the remainder were villagers armed with wooden swords. The American loss was one man killed and nine men wounded. The Americans captured $9,000 in gold, the enemy's money, and forty muzzle-loading brass cannon. At Calbagog and Samar the enemy evacuated the towns, the Americans chasing, fighting, and scattering them to the mountains.

At Catbalogan, Lukban, the Tagalog General, fired the place with kerosene just before the Americans landed, and then for two hours fought with cannon and rifles from the hills encircling the town. When the Filipinos were driven out the Americans did their best to save the town, fighting the fire for several hours. Thirty stone and sixty other houses, half the business portion of the place, were consumed. The soldiers prevented the fire from spreading.

The next day, Major Allen, with three companies of the Forty-third Regiment, pursued Lukban to the mountain fastnesses and thence to the coast town, where Lukban was heading in hopes of escaping.

Lukban, by taxing the natives, has accumulated $100,000 in gold. His capture is probable.

At Takloban, Island of Leyte, the enemy evacuated the town and the Americans pursued them to the hills. Several fleeing noncombatants were killed, including three women.

At Palo, seven miles distant, the enemy was found intrenched, and resisted. Lieut. Johnston and twelve scouts of the Forty-third Regiment drove out 150 of the enemy and captured the town.

The insurgents in these towns were mostly Visayans, who had been impressed into the service of Tagalog leaders from Luzon. The Visayans to-day appear indifferent or sullenly antagonistic to the American occupation. The Tagalog chiefs influenced them against us, but when they perceive we are more powerful than the Tagalogs and intend to maintain garrisons in order to open the island to commerce, it is believed the rebel party will lose its popularity.

The Americans are gladly welcomed by the inhabitants, who are daily returning to the towns. There is a rush of commercial vessels from Manila to these new ports.

PHILIPPINE CASUALTIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Gen. Otis's latest casualty list is as follows:

Deaths—Cerebro spinal meningitis, Dec. 30, George Mann, Company H, Thirty-eighth Infantry; acute diarrhea, Shelby H. Taylor, C, Twenty-second Infantry; valvular heart disease, Dec. 25, Joseph Wilson, Sergeant, F, Twenty-third, Infantry; septicaemia, Jan. 25, John H. Cogan, F, Third Infantry; variola, Jan. 28, Arthur J. Ellis, H, Forty-fourth Infantry; Jan. 27, Clyde H. Conner, I, Thirty-sixth Infantry; malarial fever, Virgil J. Ferguson, C, Twelfth Infantry; Jan. 22, Ralph L. Richar, K, Thirty-fourth Infantry; Jan. 28, Nathan Coffee, A, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Jan. 31, John Pleasant, F, Twenty-fifth Infantry; tuberculosis, Jan. 30, Charles L. Haefner, L, Thirty-second Infantry; appendicitis, Jan. 31, John McGonagle, musician, C, Twenty-eighth Infantry.

Feb. 2, Fred P. Collins, Battalion Sergeant Major, Fourteenth Infantry; dysentery, Feb. 1, Peter W. Helvie, D, Forty-fifth Infantry; Feb. 2, Louis Olimb, Sergeant, C, Eleventh Cavalry; Feb. 1, Charles Moore, E, Twenty-second Infantry; Jan. 15, Samuel Long, C, Twenty-second Infantry; typhoid, Jan. 24, Thomas H. Bennett, G, Fourth Cavalry; Feb. 1, Louis McPherson, A, Thirty-fifth Infantry; Jan. 27, Harry Radabaugh, G, Twenty-seventh Infantry; abscess of liver, Jan. 24, Edgar M. Stucker, M, Thirty-first Infantry; pneumonia, Jan. 28, John Cunningham, Corporal, L, Ninth Infantry.

Wounds in Action—Jan. 27, Thomas O'Rourke, E, Twenty-seventh Infantry. Accidental Gunshot—Jan. 25, Witt Adats, M, Twenty-ninth Infantry; Jan. 18, Herman A. Larson, K, Forty-sixth Infantry.

AMERICAN SHOT IN PONCE.

Native Policeman Severely Wounds J. S. Bigelow Without, It Is Alleged, Any Justification.

PONCE, Puerto Rico, Feb. 5.—In the course of a band concert on the Plaza Principal last evening native policemen arrested Joseph S. Bigelow, Jr., of Boston, because he was leading a dog.

Joseph S. Barkley, a Deputy United States Marshal, conducted Bigelow to the jail. The latter was taken to the searching room, where, it is alleged, the native police made an attack on him. He was entirely unarmed. Finally Policeman Angel Arismendi shot Bigelow in the cheek and then fled. The guards at the outer door permitted the policeman to escape, but stopped Felix A. McCarthy, an American, who was hotly pursuing Arismendi. Deputy Chief of Police Antonio Simonpietri and five other policemen were in the room when the shooting occurred.

Bigelow was placed in an ambulance and conveyed to the Military Hospital. At first his condition was considered very critical, but he is better this afternoon. The bullet has not yet been located.

The resident Americans are excited over the affair, and they claim that there have been other cases of reckless and needless shooting on the part of policemen. Americans and Puerto Ricans alike have united in a strong protest against the use of revolvers by policemen and the granting of authority to unfit and uneducated natives.

Arismendi and Simonpietri were arrested to-day.

CUBAN EDITORS WILL FIGHT.

Trouble Grows Out of the Publication in Havana of Gen. Ludlow's Letter to The New York Times.

HAVANA, Feb. 5.—To-day the Lucha closed its case against the Discusion, one of the local papers which published the much-talked-of letter of Gen. Ludlow to THE NEW YORK TIMES. The Discusion said that when publishing the letter it did not know that the writer referred to the editor of the Lucha. The latter accepts this explanation, but has also challenged the editor of the Discusion to a duel, which will take place in Mexico.

The Havana Herald, the other paper which published Gen. Ludlow's letter, has not answered the summons, and it is not thought that the Lucha will press the matter further.

SANTIAGO STRIKE GROWING.

All the Laborers in the City Are Out and Business Is at a Standstill.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Feb. 5.—The strike of the stevedores employed by the Ward Line and the Government, which began Thursday, was considered trivial until to-day, when practically all the day laborers in the city refused to go to work. The stevedores demand pay for a full day, even if they work only an hour, and an increase from $1.50 to $2 a day.

This morning the mercantile houses could get few of their regular employes to work for them, although the men have no special grievances. The laborers are almost all Spaniards. They have no union, but have been led by agitators to take their present stand.

The situation provoked considerable disorder to-day. The agent of the Ward Line has cabled to Nassau, New Providence, for a hundred men.

Gen. Ludlow Coming Home.

HAVANA, Feb. 5.—Gen. Ludlow will leave for the United States next Saturday, to be absent about ten days. Mrs. Ludlow will accompany him. The trip will have to do exclusively with his private affairs.

Gen. Wood Returns to Havana.

HAVANA, Feb. 5.—Gov. Gen. Wood and his party arrived here to-day on board the Ingalls from the tour in the eastern part of the island.

REPORT OF GOVERNOR OF GUAM.

Capt. Ingate Very Ill—Urgent Request for a Good Library.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Capt. Leary, Naval Commander of Guam, has made the following report to the Navy Department, dated Agana, Guam, Dec. 23, 1899:

I have the honor to report that the typhoid fever patients in the hospital here are doing well at present; there have been four deaths from the fever since our arrival.

Capt. Ingate, United States Marine Corps, had an operation for hemorrhoids performed some weeks ago, but complications have arisen that make his case very serious.

The general health of the rest of the command is good and work is rapidly progressing on the evaporating plant, sewage and water systems.

The records of the survey of San Luis d'Apra, with necessary charts, &c., and report of board on site for coaling station will be ready to forward to the department in the next mail.

I must respectfully but urgently renew my request that a good library be sent to this station, and also that the musical instruments asked for be sent at the earliest possible date.

LEGAL NOTES.

CONTRADICTORY EVIDENCE IN NEGLIGENCE SUIT.—While riding on a tandem bicycle with James McFarland, Walter E. Edgerly was injured in attempting to cross the tracks of the Long Island Railroad Company at Sixth and Atlantic Avenues, Brooklyn. The crossing was protected by gates operated by a gateman. Edgerly, who was riding on the front seat of the tandem, sued the company for damages, contending that the accident was caused by the act of the gateman in suddenly lowering one of the arms of the gates between him and his companion rider, in consequence of which he was thrown in front of an approaching engine. This contention was supported on the trial by Edgerly's own evidence and that of four witnesses, one of whom was McFarland, his companion. The credibility of some of them was shaken by evidence of contrary statements made by them shortly after the accident. The contention of the company, which was supported by eight witnesses, all of whom were or had been connected with it, was that Edgerly ran into the closed gate and was thrown over it in front of the engine. A judgment on a verdict in favor of the plaintiff has been affirmed by the Second Appellate Division, Presiding Justice Goodrich, who gave the opinion, saying that there was no such preponderance of testimony in favor of the defendant as to justify interference with the verdict.

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POLICE POWER IN CITIES.—The main defense of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company when sued, in 1897, by the City of Brooklyn to recover a penalty of $100 for using soft coal in contravention of the act of 1895 prohibiting such burning, was that because the statute "grants immunity from its provisions and an exclusive privilege to persons and corporations engaged in the business of heating or welding iron and steel," and was unconstitutional. The act prohibited the used of soft coal in factories, engine rooms, or electrical stations within "a radius of four miles of the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, except for the purpose of heating or welding iron or steel." The Appellate Division of the Second Department has affirmed a judgment given in favor of the plaintiff. Presiding Justice Goodrich, giving the opinion, held that this statute was not a local act granting exclusive privileges or immunity to persons or corporations engaged in the business of heating and welding iron or steel, and did not contravene Section 18 of Article 3 of the Constitution of the State of New York, nor Section 1 of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Federal Constitution. The Court said it was well within the police power of the State for the Legislature to declare that the burning of soft coal within certain prescribed limits of the city was detrimental to public welfare and should be forbidden.

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CHARGE OF USURY IN FORECLOSURE.—John P. Myers and another, executors of the will of David S. Ingalls, brought an action in 1895 to foreclose the mortgage executed four years previously by Bradley P. Wheeler and his wife to Ellen E. Chaddock. Mr. Wheeler, the mortgageor, who owned the premises, interposed a counterclaim that the mortgage was void for usury, and was a cloud on his title, and he demanded that it be canceled. The answer also alleged that he received only $2,200 on the mortgage, and that $28 was reserved upon the false statement that it was charged as a commission for procuring the loan. The answer did not state why the $800 was reserved, or that the mortgagee retained the sums mentioned with the intent or for the purpose of exacting more than legal interest on the loan, or that the mortgageor permitted the mortgagee to retain these sums for the purpose or with the intent of paying more than the legal rate of interest for the loan. The Court of Appeals recently affirmed judgment of the Appellate Division of the Fourth Department, which had reversed judgment given on the trial in favor of defendants. The Court held, on the opinion of Justice Follett below, that the case failed to present the issue that the mortgage was usurious.

RECENT GIFTS TO COLUMBIA.

Trustees Decide to Establish the George William Curtis Fellowship—University Hall Plans.

At a meeting of the Trustees of Columbia held yesterday afternoon in the library of the university a number of bequests were announced. Among these was the bequest of $100,000 of Dorman B. Eaton for the endowment of the Professorship of Municipal Science and Administration.

It was announced that the university has received, as legatee of Thomas Eggleston, for years Professor of Mineralogy and Metallurgy, the balance of his collections. During his life he had given most of his collections to the university. In recognition of this gift, it was voted that the museum of the Department of Mineralogy be known hereafter as the Eggleston Mineralogical Museum.

A vote of thanks was tendered to F. Augustus Schermerhorn for a gift of $1,000 to the equipment of the Department of Mining.

Edgar C. Barrett received a vote of thanks for the gift of an icemaking machine valued at $1,000.

It was decided to change the date for the payment of tuition fees to the last Saturday in October and the third Saturday in February; also, providing for the payment of fellowships and scholarships on the same dates.

It was decided to establish the George William Curtis Fellowship in Political Science. The fellowship was endowed by a gift received last Spring as a memorial of Mr. Curtis.

The Committee on Buildings and Grounds was authorized to have prepared detailed plans for the completion of University Hall. It was announced that the fund of $75,000 raised by the alumni for Memorial Hall was available for the purpose of completing University Hall. It is expected that $125,000 will be necessary, and as soon as the fund is raised the contract for the work will be awarded.

THE DWIGHT L. MOODY SCHOOLS.

Son of the Evangelist Tells of His Intentions Regarding Them.

Many friends of the late Dwight L. Moody congregated yesterday afternoon at the home of James Stokes, 68 Park Avenue, to meet William R. Moody, the son of the evangelist. Mr. Moody has conducted the schools of Northfield and Mount Hermon founded by his father since the latter's death, and his introduction yesterday to his father's friends was for the purpose of letting them know his intentions in regard to the schools.

Mr. Moody said he was prepared to carry on the work laid out by his father, if he could do so, but he explained that the institutions were not self-supporting, and that their maintenance was dependent in a great measure on voluntary contributions.

Theodore Rogers Hurt in Runaway.

Theodore Rogers, President of the Bank of the Metropolis, ordered a cab Sunday evening to take him to his home, which is on the Rockaway Road, south of Jamaica. On the way there the horse became frightened and unmanageable, and the driver was thrown from the vehicle. The cab was upset, and Mr. Rogers was badly cut about the arms, legs, and hands.

Killed from Falling on Live Wire.

H. M. Stiles, who lived in Newark and who was employed at the power house of the Hudson Electric Light Company, Hoboken, was instantly killed yesterday by a charge of electricity while at work on a switchboard. He slipped and inadvertently seized a live feed wire, and 2,000 volts passed through his body. The fall broke the wire and released his body.

EXTENSION FOR M'DONALD

Rapid Transit Commissioners Satisfied with His Bid.

ONDERDONK CHECK RETURNED

Mr. Orr Confers with Mr. Belmont, and the Board Extends Time to Qualify Till Feb. 20.

The Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners yesterday afternoon, at the request of John B. McDonald, the successful bidder for the tunnel, gave him a further extension to Feb. 20 to complete the terms of the contract in the furnishing of the $1,000,000 cash security and the $6,000,000 in bonds for the construction and operation of the road. The same resolution which favored Mr. McDonald provided for the rejection of the $39,300,000 bid of Andrew Onderdonk and instructed the Controller to return to him his certified check for $150,000 deposited with his bid, under the conditions imposed in the invitations sent out to contractors when the bids were advertised for.

The full significance of the commission's action yesterday lies in the fact that President Orr has been in conference with August Belmont of August Belmont & Co., Mr. McDonald's financial agent, and has had every assurance from Mr. Belmont that the construction company he will form can and will back the contractor in a way that will fully satisfy the city and the commission that the form of security furnished shall be adequate to warrant the undertaking of the work under Mr. McDonald. This statement came from an authoritative source late yesterday afternoon, and its purport was the basis of the assurances from Mr. Belmont and Mr. McDonald that induced the full board to take yesterday the unanimous action that it did.

Should, however, there yet be a hitch in the contractor's obligations, at the expiration of the last extension, the board will readvertise for bids without delay. But this contingency none of the Commissioners or city officials now expect will arise. The rejection of Mr. Onderdonk's bid was obviously not only a notice of the eventual possibility of readvertisement, but even more plainly, so a member of the board said, it stamped the board's belief that Mr. McDonald will surely qualify, and that the actual beginning of construction will begin early in March.

The threat last week of F. W. Whitridge, counsel for Andrew Onderdonk, to oppose a further extension to Mr. McDonald, should he ask for it, wore itself out in the receipt of a letter from Mr. Whitridge, written yesterday morning, asking the return of the check. The result is that Mr. Onderdonk is out of the affair altogether.

When the board convened in secret session, shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday, the following letter from Mr. McDonald, dated Feb. 3, was read:

"Circumstances have made it necessary for me to apply to your honorable body for a further extension of time in which to furnish the sureties required by the contract to construct and operate the rapid transit railroad.

"When I made my bid I had what I believed satisfactory assurances that they (the surety companies) would go on my bonds in case the contract was awarded to me; but when, after the award, I renewed my application to them, I found them disposed to impose conditions which were unexpected and much more onerous than I had anticipated when I named them as sureties in my proposal. Negotiations lasting over ten days resulted in the statement of the companies of requirements which I deemed unreasonable and with which on short notice I was not prepared to comply.

"They were finally unwilling to execute the sureties unless cash or its equivalent representing the full amount of their bonds was practically set apart for them. On the 31st ult. I notified the companies that it was useless to continue negotiations on those lines, and since that time I have been planning to substitute other sureties in their place and stead. I feel reasonably certain of procuring such substitutes within a reasonable time, providing the commission will grant me a further extension of —— days."

The letter from Mr. Whitridge, in behalf of Mr. Onderdonk, was then read. It was as follows:

"We are informed that Mr. McDonald has applied to you for a further extension of time within which to complete the terms of his bid.

"I do not presume to express any opinion as to the prudence or necessity of your board's taking any action upon that application, if, indeed, it has been made. We consider, however, that under the terms of the invitation to contractors Mr. Onderdonk is fairly entitled at the expiration of five days after the end of the period fixed by the commission for the consummation of Mr. McDonald's bid to have the check for $150,000 which was deposited with his bid returned. I think it right, therefore, to notify you of Mr. Onderdonk's position and to say that any extension given Mr. McDonald beyond twenty-five days after the award of the bid will, we think, operate to relieve Mr. Onderdonk of the obligation now imposed upon him—which he has at all times been ready to fulfill—of complying with the terms of the invitation and executing a contract for the construction and equipment of the rapid transit road, and I request that at the expiration of such twenty-five days the check referred to may be returned to me."

Mr. Orr, afterward reinforced by Albert B. Boardman and Edward M. Shepard, counsel to the board, then presented the reasons why, in his opinion, the extension of time should be granted. After a short discussion the following resolution, presented by Mayor Van Wyck and seconded by Charles Stewart Smith, was adopted without a dissenting voice:

"Resolved, That the time of John B. McDonald to execute the contract for construction and operation of the rapid transit railroad, make the requisite deposit, give the requisite bonds, and otherwise perform the terms of his bid, be and the same is hereby extended to and including the 20th day of February, 1900.

"Resolved, further, That Andrew Onderdonk's bid be rejected and that, in compliance with his request, the Controller forthwith return to Mr. Onderdonk the one-hundred-and-fifty-thousand-dollar check deposited with this board by him."

The only other business transacted, so far as could be learned, was the appointment of Mr. Orr and Controller Coler as a committee to see Mr. Belmont and examine the plans and resources of the construction company which it is understood is about formed, and the appointment of another committee consisting of Controller Coler and Commissioner George L. Rives, to go to Albany on Thursday to be present at the hearing before Gov. Roosevelt on the proposed amendment to the Rapid Transit act, providing that the Municipal Assembly shall have no voice in the issuance of the bonds by the city to pay for the construction of the road. Mr. Coler said, in reference to the amendment, that no opposition is expected whatever.

Mr. Belmont, it was said on good authority, may issue a statement of his plans today, but this may be deferred for some days to come. It was further asserted yesterday that the extension to Feb. 20 was at the instance of Mr. Belmont, to give time for the necessary straightening out of certain technicalities in providing for the deposits. Just what form the deposit of securities will take has not yet been learned, but it is positively stated that part cash will be required.

Ordinarily, sureties such as Mr. McDonald suggests would have to show resources of twice the amount of bonds required. A modified form of bonds will be presented to the Appellate Court for approval, which bonds, it is understood, will in effect provide for perfectly safe security and yet not impose too onerous burdens on the construction company.

The terms of these bonds have already been tentatively discussed by Mr. Belmont and Mr. Orr and counsel for the board, and no opposition is expected when the Justices of the Appellate Court set the seal of their approval upon them.

Who will be associated with Mr. Belmont is, of course, yet a matter of conjecture, but according to a statement made by the contractor last week he will have with him "the very best financial interests in the city." As Mr. Belmont is the agent of the Rothschilds in this country it is thought not at all unlikely that that house will take a slice of the construction company's shares, together with J. Pierpont Morgan, Winslow, Lanier & Co., and probably some individual capitalists with local railroad affiliations.

To Prevent Alien Labor on Tunnel.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—Assemblyman Minton of New York to-night reintroduced his resolution for the strict enforcement of the immigration laws relative to employing alien labor on the contemplated tunnel construction work for New York City. The resolution declares that since the employment of citizen laborers of the State is threatened by alien cheap labor, and it is being discovered that strenuous efforts are being made by steamship companies and others to induce immigration by the allurement of the work in New York City, the President of the United States is requested to cause a rigid enforcement of the immigration laws at all ports.

Bloomingdales
3d Ave., 59th & 60th Sts.

Clearance Sale of Real Lace Handkerchiefs.

But 267 all told, at this writing. Some are salesmen's samples, others are our own importation. Styles are Duchesse and Pointe Duchesse. The prices asked are absolutely 25 per cent. below cost to make, duty and customary importers' profits omitted altogether. The different qualities are divided as follows.

157 Handkerchiefs, values up to $2.50 each, ranging in price from 68c. to 1.95
83 Handkerchiefs, values up to $6.00 each, ranging in price from $2.95 to 4.95
19 Handkerchiefs, values up to $12.00 each, ranging in price from $5.95 to 9.95
8 Handkerchiefs, values up to $60.00 each, ranging in price from $11.95 up to 45.00

Main Floor, 59th St. Section.

3d Ave., 59th & 60th Sts.

VICHY IS HEALTHFUL!

A Natural Mineral Water with medicinal qualities. For Indigestion and Stomach Disorders.

So-called VICHY IN SYPHONS IS NOT VICHY

Get the Genuine VICHY CELESTINS

HYOMEI CURES CATARRH

REDMAN MILLS, PA.

Messrs. R. T. Booth Co.—I am eighty-two years old. I had been a sufferer from Catarrh in the head for twenty-five or thirty years. Doctors all told me that my disease was incurable on account of my age. I saw HYOMEI advertised and concluded to give it a trial. I have used six bottles and can now say that I am entirely cured. It is five or six months since I quit using it and I still remain cured.

JOHN S. GRAY.

CURES BY INHALATION.

The first and only treatment ever known which can reach the diseased parts of the head, throat and lungs.

Sold by all druggists or sent by mail. Hyomei outfit complete $1.00. Trial outfit 25c. 5 days' treatment of Hyomei free; send 2c. stamp for postage.

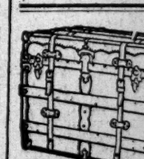
THE R. T. BOOTH CO., Ithaca, N.Y.

"Cluett"

Enameled Steel Cooking Utensils,

durable, guaranteed to be absolutely free from poisonous composition, and perfectly safe for use.

LEWIS & CONGER,
130 AND 132 WEST 42D ST.



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PERSIAN LAMB (Leipzig dyed)
Jackets, $125 up } Standard styles, elegantly finished.
Coats, $150 up }

C. C. SHAYNE,
Manufacturer, 124 & 126 W. 42d St.

Wheatena

The Best HEALTH FOOD for BREAKFAST

Sold by ALL GROCERS.

"BUY CHINA & GLASS RIGHT"
HIGGINS & SEITER
FINE CHINA · RICH CUT GLASS
ALL PRICES IN LESS THAN ELSEWHERE. 50-54 West 22d St. WEDDING GIFTS A SPECIALTY

CROUCH & FITZGERALD
161 BROADWAY.
688 BROADWAY.
723 SIXTH AVENUE.

MAGIC HAIR STAIN

for lightest brown or black; prepared by George Ormsby, wigmaker, 169 Tremont St., Boston; contains no lead or nerve poison; no smutting or rubbing off; use it once; nothing like it; price $1. Sold by C. N. Crittenton Co., 115 Fulton St., N. Y.; Walter S. Rockey, 8th Av. & 35th St., 42d St. & B'way.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ALL $1.50 books, 98c; "Transvaal from Within," $2.10 net; Britain a Boer, 85c. Malkan, 1 Wil'm.

PHILIPPINE POLICY AGAIN ASSAILED

Dinsmore and Clark Speak Against Expansion.

MR. SIBLEY QUITS HIS PARTY

Pennsylvania Democrat Is Goaded Into Action by the Attitude of His Fellow-Members.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The Democrats of the House continued their assaults upon the Philippine policy of the Administration, during the general debate upon the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill to-day. Two speeches were made by Democratic members of the Foreign Affairs Committee, Mr. Dinsmore (Ark.) and Champ Clark (Mo.,) opposing the retention of the islands.

The speech of Mr. Clark, which lasted almost two hours, was an effort replete with unique epigrams, and attracted much attention. No Republican spoke in defense of the Administration's policy.

Mr. Sibley, (Penn.,) who was elected as a Democrat, but who made a speech last week defending expansion, was goaded to-day into the announcement that the Democrats could consider his seat constructively on the Republican side.

Mr. Dinsmore, who opened the debate, said he would proclaim immediately to the Filipinos in arms against us that it was not our purpose to acquire permanent sovereignty, but to offer our friendly aid to set up a stable government. When such government had been established, he said, we should withdraw from the islands.

Proceeding, he inveighed against "imperialism." He went into the history of the negotiations with Aguinaldo, in an attempt to prove that the latter understood that success against the Spaniards would mean liberty and independence for the Filipinos.

Commenting upon Gen. Otis's reasons for charging the language of the President's proclamation to the Filipinos, Mr. Dinsmore said: "The biting, blistering sarcasm of Gen. Otis constitutes insubordination, at the very least."

Mr. Dinsmore said he was not given to adulation, but he respected Aguinaldo as one who had the courage to fight for the liberty and independence of his own people. In conclusion, he said, speaking of the alleged purpose of the Administration to hold the Philippines:

"I believe as fully as I believe anything that the moment this obligation is imposed upon us, as it will be unless the people at the polls prevent it, that that minute will mark the beginning of the decadence and fall of the American Republic. In this belief all history bears me out."

Mr. Clark, in opening his speech, laid down the following propositions:

"A man does not have to be an idiot in order to be a patriot.

"A man is not a traitor because he is opposed to doing those things which jeopardize the life of the Republic.

"An American is not a pessimist because he is unwilling to see his country adopt as a settled policy the political principles of Alexander, Caesar, and Napoleon.

"In the hands of political jobbers the American flag, like the mantle of charity, will be made to cover a multitude of sins.

"I think more—far more—of the liberties of my children than of all the trade of all the earth. I would like to leave them both rich and free, but of the two I would rather have them free—free to labor, free to work out their own destiny, free to sympathize with and help all peoples struggling for liberty anywhere and everywhere.

"Believing firmly that the annexation of the Philippines either by force or with their own consent, in the end will prove dangerous, perhaps ruinous to our 'government of the people, by the people, and for the people,' I am dead against it now and for all the time."

Mr. Clark recalled President McKinley's speech at Boston Feb. 16, 1899, ten days after the peace treaty was ratified, in which the President said the Philippine question was now with Congress; that Congress was the conscience and judgment of the country. Yet, he said, the executive and not the legislative department of the Government was determining the question. Congress had fallen so low that it was now simply a register for the will of the executive department.

"If we take the Filipinos into partnership, the knell of the American Republic is sounded," said he. "As a private citizen, I wish the President long life and prosperity. As a politician, I hope his death is set for high noon March 4, 1901."

The speaker raised a laugh by his reference to the treaty made by Gen. Bates upon behalf of the United States with the Sultan of Sulu. Democrats and Republicans, he said, had joined in putting B. H. Roberts out of the House because he had three wives. He asked the Republicans to join with them in keeping out of the country a Sultan with 300 wives.

"This distinguished Republican official," said he, "gets $150 a month and the keeper of his harems $75 per month. If this keeps on the time will come when no Republican official will be properly equipped without a harem and a keeper of a harem.

"I am not opposed to expansion," Mr. Clark continued. "I am to-day in favor of taking every foot of the British possessions in North America. I predicted that Great Britain in spreading herself over the globe in her attempt to throttle the South African Republic would take the first step upon the downward dismal path that all nations have trodden before.

"I believe it the beginning of the end of Great Britain, and I say God grant it."

After Mr. Clark had concluded, Mr. Sibley (Penn.) called down upon himself the wrath of the Missouri Democrats by reading a letter from a "former Democratic member of the House from Missouri," who supported the Chicago platform, indorsing the speech he made a few days ago. He drew a round of applause from the Republicans by telling the Democrats that hereafter they could consider his seat constructively on the Republican side.

Mr. Cochran (Mo.) replied to Mr. Sibley in a warm five-minute speech. Then, at 5:10 o'clock P. M., the House adjourned.

NEW PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

It Is Said Congress Will Provide No Form of Government for the Islands.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—When the President turned over to the Congress the task of providing a government for the Philippines, it was not very much expected that the Congress would speedily agree upon a measure for that purpose.

To-day it was made evident in both houses that there was no expectation that a form of government would be provided by this Congress, but that the power and the responsibility are to be lodged with the Administration for an indefinite period. Mr. Spooner, in the Senate, and Mr. Payne, in the House, introduced bills, after consultation with the President and members of his Cabinet, providing that until Congress does provide a form of government for the islands the President shall direct affairs according to his information and judgment.

The report of the Philippine Commission, which, until within a day or two, the houses have not had opportunity to study in full, is found to be too vast a subject to be maturely considered and digested during a busy session of Congress. The plan is so full of detail and suggests so much need of intimacy with the needs and disposition of the Philippines that it is considered impossible to evolve from study of it a form of government that could be undertaken with any assurance of success. So it is deemed safer and more advisable to depend upon the discretion of the President to meet emergencies as they arise, than to place a territorial law over the islands without fully comprehending the vastness of the task undertaken.

This will make it necessary, it is intimated, but not positively announced, to send another commission to the Philippines. Conjecture has been busy, since this intimation was heard, in making up a commission for the President, including Gov. Roosevelt as one of the members. The only members of the old commission who will be on the new one, it is asserted by one who knows, are Mr. Worcester and Col. Denby.

There are, not a few Senators who believe that there is no more necessity for sending a commission to the Philippines than there is of having a commission as well as a Governor General in Cuba. The length to which these Senators, all expansionists, would go, in providing for a commission, would be to let such a body devote itself to inquiry as to the resources and development of the archipelago, but not to have anything to say touching the government. With a policy like that pursued in Cuba by Gen. Wood, it is believed that the island can be successfully led to govern itself in a few years, with American supervision. It is not contemplated that the United States shall so far depend upon the Filipinos as to give them the opportunity to involve the United States in trouble with other nations.

BILL TO PROTECT WORKMEN.

Senator Nelson's Measure Prohibits Use of Trade Checks.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The labor agitation against the system of using "trade checks" as money has borne fruit in the introduction of a bill by Senator Nelson of Minnesota, making the use of such a medium of exchange punishable. Complaints have come from different parts of the country, and particularly from sparsely settled sections where large bodies of men have been employed by corporations.

The objection is that by the issuance of such checks and the compelling of men to trade at "company stores" the corporations practically have their men in their power, and can prevent strikes, or even emigration. Many of the complaints have come from Minnesota, and they have not all come from laboring men. The bill is the outcome of conferences between Mr. Nelson and Treasury Department officials, and it is a Treasury Department bill. It prohibits the use of trade checks for the purchase of merchandise, and fixes a penalty of $100, $50 of it to go to the informer.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

The Secretary of War has sent to Congress the report of a survey of a channel 21 feet deep from Kill von Kull to Raritan Bay, New York Harbor, the estimated cost being $696,000.

Mr. LINNEY (North Carolina) submitted to the House yesterday the report in the Evans-Turner contested election case from the Fifth Kentucky District, in favor of Turner.

Senator CARTER yesterday reported from the Committee on Territories the bill for a civil code of Alaska, and providing for courts of that Territory. Three district courts, with the necessary officers and United States Commissioners are provided for. Three judicial districts are created. No delegate in Congress or territorial legislature is allowed under the bill.

The contested election case of Pearson vs. Crawford from the Ninth North Carolina District was decided yesterday on a party vote, in favor of the contestant, Mr. Pearson. A minority report will be presented in behalf of Mr. Crawford.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major Charles S. Smith, Ordnance Department, will proceed to the Watervliet Arsenal on official business pertaining to the manufacture of cannon.

Assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted: Col. William S. McCaskey, (promoted from Lieutenant Colonel, Twentieth Infantry,) to the Seventh Infantry, to date from Jan. 29, vice Coates, retired from active service.

Lieut. Col. Charles R. Paul, (promoted from Major, Eighteenth Infantry,) to the Twelfth Infantry, to date from Jan. 29, vice McCaskey, promoted.

Major Herbert S. Foster, (promoted from Captain, Eighteenth Infantry,) to the Twelfth Infantry, to date from Nov. 15, 1899, vice Gerlach, retired from active service.

Major John C. Dent, (promoted from Captain, Twentieth Infantry,) to the Eleventh Infantry, to date from Dec. 15, 1899, vice Davis, promoted. He will remain on duty with the Twentieth Infantry until further orders.

Major George K. McGunnegle, (promoted from Captain, Fifteenth Infantry,) to the Third Infantry, to date from Dec. 18, 1899, vice Baldwin, promoted.

Major Edgar B. Robertson, (promoted from Captain, Twentieth Infantry,) to the Fifteenth Infantry, to date from Jan. 12, vice Guthrie, deceased.

Major Charles A. Booth (promoted from Captain, Seventh Infantry,) to the Sixth Infantry, to date from Jan. 15, vice Crowell, retired from active service. He will proceed to San Francisco, and report to the Commanding General, Department of California, for further orders.

Major George B. Walker, (promoted from Captain Eleventh Infantry,) to the Eighteenth Infantry, to date from Jan. 29, vice Paul, promoted.

Capt. Harry H. Bandholtz, (promoted from First Lieutenant Seventh Infantry,) to the Second Infantry, Company C, to date from Nov. 15, 1899, vice Waring, retired from active service. He will proceed upon the expiration of the leave of absence granted him to Governors Island, and report to the Commanding General, Department of the East, for further orders.

Capt. Henry T. Ferguson, (promoted from First Lieutenant Thirteenth Infantry,) to the Eighteenth Infantry, Company E, to date from Nov. 15, 1899, vice Foster, promoted.

Capt. Henry G. Learnard, (promoted from First Lieutenant Fourteenth Infantry,) to the Fourth Infantry, Company M, to date from Nov. 15, 1899, vice Hollis, deceased.

Capt. John H. Wholley, (promoted from First Lieutenant Twenty-fourth Infantry,) to the Second Infantry, Company B, to date from Nov. 20, 1899, vice Van Llew, dismissed the service.

Capt. Peter Murray, (promoted from First Lieutenant, Twenty-first Infantry,) to the Eighteenth Infantry, Company G, to date from Nov. 26, 1899, vice Warwick, killed in action.

Capt. Paul A. Wolf, (promoted from First Lieutenant, Fourth Infantry,) to the Twenty-fourth Infantry, Company G, to date from Dec. 2, 1899, vice Breton, deceased.

Capt. Henry G. Lyon, (promoted from First Lieutenant, Twenty-fourth Infantry,) to the Twenty-second Infantry, Company C, to date from Dec. 15, 1899, vice Kell, retired from active service.

Capt. George D. Moore, (promoted from First Lieutenant, Twenty-third Infantry,) to the Twentieth Infantry, Company E, to date from Dec. 15, 1899, vice Dent, promoted.

Capt. Willis Uline, (promoted from First Lieutenant, Twelfth Infantry,) to the Fifteenth Infantry, Company F, to date from Dec. 18, 1899, vice McGunnegle, promoted.

Capt. Ernest B. Gose, (promoted from First Lieutenant, Thirteenth Infantry,) to the Twenty-fourth Infantry, Company I, to date from Dec. 23, 1899, vice Brett, retired from active service.

Capt. Charles C. Clark, (promoted from First Lieutenant, Fifth Infantry,) to the Twentieth Infantry, Company D, to date from Jan. 12, vice Robertson, promoted. He will remain on duty with the Fifth Infantry until further orders.

Capt. Vernon A. Caldwell, (promoted from First Lieutenant, Twenty-fifth Infantry,) to the Seventh Infantry, Company F, to date from Jan. 15, vice Booth, promoted. He will remain on duty with the Twenty-fifth Infantry until further orders.

Capt. Edmund L. Butts, (promoted from First Lieutenant, Fifth Infantry,) to the Eighteenth Infantry, Company H, to date from Jan. 18, vice Steele, deceased. He will report to the commanding General, Department of the East, for assignment to duty until the departure of the transport Sumner for the Philippine Islands. He will be assigned to duty with recruits on that transport, and upon his arrival at Manila will join his regiment.

Col. Loyd Wheaton, from the Twentieth Infantry to the Seventh Infantry.

Col. William S. McCaskey, from the Seventh Infantry to the Twentieth Infantry.

Capt. William W. McCammon, from the Fourteenth Infantry to the Fourth Infantry, Company M.

Capt. Henry G. Learnard, from the Fourth Infantry to the Fourteenth Infantry, Company D.

Navy.

Lieut. F. H. Clark is relieved as navigating officer of the Scorpion, and ordered to duty in the engineering department of that vessel.

Assistant Naval Constructor H. G. Gillmore is detached from connection with the Albany upon completion of work on that vessel and ordered home, in the United States, and to wait orders.

Lieut. J. M. Reeves is ordered to line duty on board the Kearsarge, Feb. 20.

Lieut. D. F. Sellers is ordered immediately to duty as clerk to the commander in chief of the Pacific Station, instead of as flag secretary, as ordered Oct. 10.

Lieut. R. Welles, Jr., is ordered to duty as navigator of the Scorpion, in addition to his present duties as executive.

Asa Walker is commissioned Captain from Sept. 9, 1900.

M. S. Elliott is commissioned Passed Assistant Surgeon from Oct. 6, 1899.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The Lancaster has sailed from Kingston, Jamaica, for Guantanamo. The auxiliary cruiser Dixie has arrived at San Juan, Puerto Rico, from St. Thomas, Danish West Indies.

SUICIDE AT A SANITARIUM.

Victim of the Morphine Habit Throws Himself from a Window.

E. M. Rigler, a patient in the private sanitarium of Dr. Gill W. Wylie, at 115 West Forty-third Street, jumped from the window in his room on the fifth floor yesterday and died soon afterward.

Rigler, who was fifty-three years old, lived in Charlotte, N. C., where his wife is. He had been addicted to the use of morphine for some years, and about four weeks ago became a patient at the sanitarium to be treated for the habit, and also to have some wire strings which had been placed in his stomach during an operation some years ago removed. Owing to the condition of the patient, Dr. Wylie did not perform the operation. Rigler was almost cured of the drug habit, and last Thursday Dr. Charles L. Dana, the insanity expert, examined the man. He said Rigler was sane, but advised that a watch be kept on him.

Yesterday afternoon Rigler's nurse left his room. When she returned the door was locked. A little later she heard a scream, and looking out of a window saw the man lying in the yard. In his descent Rigler struck two wire clotheslines, breaking both. He was injured internally, and death was caused by hemorrhages due to rupture.

FILIPINOS ARE CITIZENS

So Asserts Senator Caffery—He Advises the Administration to "Turn Them Loose."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Senator Caffery of Louisiana in a discussion of the Philippine question in the Senate to-day broke new ground in developing his position as an anti-expansionist. In response to an inquiry as to what in the present circumstances he would do with the Filipinos, he said with characteristic courage of conviction:

"Turn them loose as soon as we can get rid of them. That would be better for them and infinitely better for us."

Mr. Caffery's argument was mainly a discussion of the Constitutional questions involved in the Philippine problem. He maintained that the Constitution extends absolutely over the Filipinos, and that they were entitled to all the rights and privileges of citizens of the United States, as guaranteed by the Constitution.

The Louisiana Senator entered upon a discussion of the various phases of Constitutional law involved in the general Philippine question. He quoted extensively from legal authorities in maintenance of his assertion that the Filipinos were citizens of the United States "entirely, completely, absolutely."

"They became so," he declared, "by the annexation of the Philippines by the United States and by the fact that the flag of this Government floats over those islands, as that flag carries its citizenship wherever it floats."

Mr. Caffery maintained that in the Philippines there was, when our forces arrived there, a Filipino Government, "a de facto Government," he declared, "but that has been destroyed by fire and sword, for the soldiers of the United States, unequaled the world over in valor and military skill, have vanquished the Filipinos."

The Senator maintained that whatever territory might be acquired by the United States must be governed by the limitations of the Constitution. Every man living under the flag of the United States, he said, was entitled to the rights and privileges guaranteed by the Constitution and its amendments. The Filipinos, therefore, were entitled to these privileges, all and indivisible, that are guaranteed by the Constitution to the citizens of the United States.

"It is absolutely assured in my mind," said he, "that these outlying possessions cannot be governed by the caprice or the unrestricted volition of Congress. They must be governed in accordance with the Constitution or Congress will have to usurp powers of government."

Further in the course of his argument he held that all Governments derived their just powers from the consent of the governed.

"Does that principle extend," inquired Mr. Spooner, (Rep., Wis.,) "to inhabited territory conceded to the war States as a war indemnity?"

"It does," replied Mr. Caffery, "because under our Constitution and the Declaration of Independence we cannot wage a war of conquest."

"Then," persisted Mr. Spooner, "the Senator thinks the acquisition of California from Mexico at the close of the Mexican war was unconstitutional?"

"I do not," replied Mr. Caffery.

"You think, then," suggested Mr. Spooner, "that we would be obliged to obtain the consent of the people of the territory exacted as a war indemnity?"

"I do," replied Mr. Caffery.

"Then," said Mr. Spooner, pressing his idea still further, "we would have no authority to take Puerto Rico if the Puerto Ricans objected?"

The Louisiana Senator declined to go so far as to admit that proposition, but held that wherever in territory acquired there was a government, or even a germ of nationality, the United States would have no right to govern the people of the territory.

"I believe," declared Mr. Caffery, "that the Filipinos have a germ—a more than germ—of nationality, and I do not believe we can kill to civilize or slaughter them to give them freedom."

"Suppose," suggested Mr. Platt, (Rep., Conn.,) "that we should carry a war into Mexico, and that our forces should enter into and occupy the country. Would we have to consult the Mexicans as to what we should do with the conquered territory?"

"Yes, Sir," promptly replied the Senator.

Mr. Caffery pointed to England as a great nation which was rendered insecure by her colonial possessions.

"She trembles," he said, "at the spectre of the Russian bear crossing the Ural Mountains, and she may well tremble at the attitude of the people of the Transvaal. There is no strength in these extended possessions. The very moment we take these Filipinos we have injected into our system a poison that will inoculate our whole body politic.

"I believe it was wicked and atrocious to take these Filipinos into the United States, and under a Pecksniffian policy to murder and destroy them in order to force upon them American freedom."

First stating in brief the proposition of Mr. Caffery concerning the Filipinos, Mr. Platt asked: "What, then, under the circumstances should we do?"

"Turn them loose as soon as we can get rid of them," responded Mr. Caffery. "That would be better for them and infinitely better for us."

Mr. Platt—You think that is better for that people than that we should try to bring them up to the enjoyment and blessings and privileges of a free government?

"I do," replied Mr. Caffery, "and the sooner we can get rid of the embarrassment attendant upon the ratification of the Paris treaty the better it would be for the United States and for the Filipinos."

Without concluding his speech Mr. Caffery yielded the floor.

America's Available Military Force.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Secretary Root has sent to Congress an abstract of the militia force of the United States. It shows the total number of men available for military duty, but unorganized, as 10,343,150, and an aggregate organized strength of 106,339.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The President sent to-day the following naval nominations to the Senate:

Commander J. F. Merry, to be Captain.
Lieut W. F. Fullam, to be Lieutenant Commander.
Lieut. (junior grade) H. H. Caldwell, to be a Lieutenant.
Lieut. Commander U. R. Harris, to be a Commander.
Medical Inspector William G. Farwell, to be a Medical Director.
Surgeon D. N. Bertolette, to be a Medical Inspector.
Pay Inspector D. A. Smith, to be a Pay Director.
The Rev. L. P. Rennolds of Maryland, to be a Chaplain.

Promoted for Gallantry in Battle.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Battalion Sergt. Major William R. Staff of the Twenty-fourth Infantry has been appointed a Captain in the Forty-ninth Volunteer Infantry for gallant and meritorious services in the Philippines.

To Test a "Torpedo Finder."

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Feb. 5.—A board of naval officers will shortly meet at the Torpedo Station to try a new invention, known as a "torpedo finder," by Thomas J. Moriarty of the Newport Manufacturing Company. The invention is intended principally for detecting the location of sunken objects, and will be valuable to the navy, if adopted, for torpedo guns and ammunition lost overboard.

The Senate Ratifies Treaties.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The Senate, in executive session, ratified The Hague peace treaty; also the extradition treaty with Argentine Republic. Both were adopted without objection or division.

Chicago Canal Supporters Win.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—In the House to-day Mr. Bartholdt (Mo.) met with decided opposition when he moved the passage of his bill to appropriate $40,000 to investigate the alleged pollution of the Mississippi and other rivers by the Chicago Drainage Canal. Illinois members spoke against it. The measure was lost by a vote of 66 yeas to 87 nays.

Pardoned by President McKinley.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The President has granted a pardon to William E. Cotter, who in 1898 pleaded guilty to defrauding the National Bank of Delaware, at Dover, and was sentenced to eighteen months and to pay a fine of $5,000. Cotter is afflicted with an incurable disease and his life would be endangered by further confinement.

LEADS THE WORLD

WITH OVER

$222,600,000

NEW INSURANCE.

THE PRUDENTIAL

DURING 1899

Wrote a Larger Amount of Insurance than Any Other Life Insurance Company in the World.

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL STATEMENT

January 1, 1900.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Bonds and Mortgages	$11,638,754 18	Reserve on Policies	$27,766,455 00
Real Estate	4,731,683 32	All Other Liabilities	167,882 87
Railroad Bonds, (Market Value)	9,650,237 50	Surplus to policy-holders	6,014,422 54
Municipal Bonds, (Market Value)	3,193,482 80		
U. S. Gov't Bonds, (Market Value)	115,000 00		
Cash in Banks and Office	2,813,792 89		
Interest and Rents, due and accrued	323,227 68		
Loans on Collateral Securities	140,000 00		
Loans on Policies	332,908 16		
Premiums Deferred and in Course of Collection (net)	1,009,673 88		
Total	$33,948,760 41	Total	$33,948,760 41

RECORD OF 1899:

Assets Increased to over - - - $33,900,000 00
Surplus Increased to over - - - 6,000,000 00
Income Increased to over - - - 20,580,000 00
Paid Policy-Holders during 1899, over 6,250,000 00
Paid Policy-Holders to date over - 42,700,000 00
Policies in Force Increased to over 3,500,000

INSURANCE IN FORCE INCREASED TO OVER

$500,000,000.

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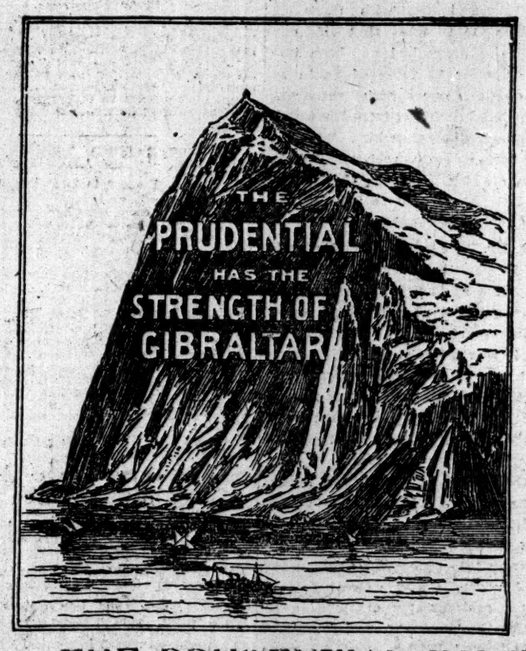

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

GOV. ROOSEVELT ON KENTUCKY.

GOV. ROOSEVELT is undoubtedly a sincere patriot, and has made many sacrifices for his country. It would be a wise thing for him to make one more, and restrain his ardent desire to express his opinions on such a matter as the present condition of affairs in Kentucky. Indeed, he might with great propriety go further and refrain from forming definite opinions on a subject so delicate as to which there is much conflict of evidence and in which the conduct of neither party is free from grave fault.

Speaking of the murder of GOEBEL, the Governor says:

> It is to be regretted that such acts of violence can take place in this country, but at the same time our sympathy must be tempered by the realization that the dead politician himself established a violent and equally fatal precedent. If further bloodshed is to come it must lie at the doors of those who conspired to accomplish by force what they failed to accomplish by fraud during a State election.

Gov. TAYLOR is entitled to the heartiest support of every decent citizen in the United States in his effort to establish the fact that the will of the people expressed at the polls is not to be thwarted by shotguns and lawlessness.

This is not the tone in which the Governor of one State should discuss the affairs of another when the latter is in the disturbed condition existing in Kentucky. The character and career of the "dead politician" may "temper our sympathy" with the man, but not the detestation with which we regard the act of the murderer, dastardly in its cowardice, and an outrage upon the most sacred rights of a self-governing community. That detestation Gov. ROOSEVELT omits to express. He confines himself to qualified regret that such act can take place in this country. He does worse than that, much worse. He intimates that further bloodshed may come and that it will not lie at the doors of those who indulge in it, but at the doors of those who, he thinks, have provoked it. That is a dangerous doctrine, and it is a barbarous one, which no modern community can afford to adopt and no careful and responsible man in public life should permit himself to teach even by implication.

We assume that what the Governor has in his mind is that TAYLOR, having received a majority of the votes cast, is the rightful Governor and has authority to resist by force any attempt to oust him. But in reality he can have no authority to resist by force action taken under the forms of law nor can he have any right arbitrarily to prevent such action. This is what he has done. He dispersed the Legislature to prevent it from exercising its power to decide the contest of GOEBEL for the place of Governor. He used force to prevent the majority of the Legislature from assembling in the Capitol to exercise that power. He refused to be served with a process of the courts appealed to to secure obedience to the law. In other words, he has made himself the sole judge in the matter of his disputed rights, and that is pure lawlessness and the essence of irresponsible and despotic rule. So far the opponents of TAYLOR have shown great respect for the law, and it is to be hoped that they will continue to do so. If they do, and if the courts sustain their claims, even against the known facts, the law, as interpreted and declared by the courts, must be obeyed. The men who resort to bloodshed to prevent it, however just their cause is in the abstract, will be guilty of a heinous offense against society. It is greatly to be regretted that Gov. ROOSEVELT, if he felt called upon to form and express publicly an opinion on the subject, should have spoken in implied contradiction to this fundamental principle of modern democratic society.

THE AMENDED CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY.

Secretary HAY is entitled to the congratulations of his friends and the thanks of his countrymen for his successful correction of a blunder in our diplomacy made half a century ago. During almost the whole of that long period the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, ratified in 1850, has been regarded in his country as a mistake. In assenting to that convention we put Great Britain in a position to say to us that our Monroe Doctrine must be of small account, as we had set it aside by permitting her to enter into an arrangement with us which was in plain conflict with that doctrine. In fact, Lord GRANVILLE did say to Secretary FRELINGHUYSEN, in 1882, that he was unable to see how the United States could now bring up the Monroe Doctrine to fortify a demand for the abrogation of the treaty when that doctrine had not prevented our entering into it. We gave Great Britain much in that treaty and got little ourselves. What we hoped to get was British capital to build the canal. When in the fullness of years and prosperity we found ourselves able to build the canal with our own money this treaty, by which we bound ourselves not to attempt to maintain any exclusive control over an inter-oceanic canal, and to admit Great Britain to an arrangement for the joint protection of any such canal, stood very much in our way.

BUCHANAN made strenuous objections to the treaty and sought its abrogation, but after a deal of diplomatic fencing, in which he was worsted, he expressed himself as perfectly satisfied by a settlement which left Great Britain about all she wanted and gave us nothing. Mr. BLAINE had no better success with Lord GRANVILLE. It must be admitted that he was beaten on the argument, and when the British Prime Minister wrote that his Government relied confidently on our continued observance of the terms of the treaty there was not much to say, unless we were willing to say that we demanded its abrogation. We had not then come to that point. Secretary FRELINGHUYSEN had no better success than Mr. BLAINE. The contention that when we made the treaty we did not understand what we were doing was never a respectable reason for asking that we be released from its stipulations. The assertion that it was void because Great Britain had violated it by her maintenance of sovereignty over Central American territory was stronger, but we handled it too tenderly. The theory that the agreement of Article 8, that the two powers would by treaty extend their joint protection over any canal that might be constructed across the Isthmus, could apply only to canal projects then in contemplation, and not to those of later birth, was a trifle too attenuated for practical service in diplomacy. Nevertheless, all the attempted canal legislation in Congress for many years has seemed to proceed upon the assumption that the treaty was dead.

The proof that such an assumption was not entirely safe is found in the fact that in 1880 Congress by joint resolution demanded that the treaty be abrogated and nothing ever came of that demand. The treaty was obviously considered to be of binding force at that time, and until Mr. HAY accomplished his purpose nothing had been done to change the condition then existing. It is apparent that the supporters of canal schemes went too fast and too far when they called the treaty dead. It has been known to our Government for some time, however, that Great Britain would be quite willing to consider a modification of the treaty. She was not inclined to let it block the way to the construction of any canal we might wish to build, and if it was an obstacle, it was pretty well understood that she would consent to its removal. Our knowledge of her assenting disposition was a safer basis for action in regard to an isthmian canal than our somewhat cool assumption that the treaty no longer bound us.

If the published reports of the character of the amendments which Mr. HAY has grafted upon the old instrument are correct we have probably made no mistake this time. The idea of the joint protectorate disappears. That is and always was highly objectionable—that is, if we are to maintain our pretension that American affairs are to be free from European interference. The guarantee of the neutrality of the canal is a very different matter. It is eminently desirable that all the commercial and civilized powers shall unite in that guarantee, as the powers of Europe, by the Constantinople agreement of 1887, guarantee that the Suez Canal shall at all times, in peace as well as in war, for the ships of trade as well as for ships of war, and of all nations, be kept open and that no warlike operation shall be attempted in or near it. As it is reported that other nations are expected to join Great Britain and the United States in assuring the neutrality of the isthmian canal, it may be assumed that it will be placed upon practically the same footing as the Suez Canal.

This means that we are free to construct and own the canal, to operate it, to make all needful and just regulations for its use and maintenance. We shall be expected to keep it open and to protect it as Great Britain protects the integrity of the Suez Canal by her control of Egypt. It will become an arm of the sea, open to the trade of the world, with all powers privileged to use it and none having any greater rights and privileges in its use than any other.

THE TRIAL OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

Whatever the grounds on which Gov. ROOSEVELT has concluded to relieve District Attorney GARDINER of the charge of the proceedings before the Special Grand Jury in the case of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit rumors, it has the effect of permitting the uninterrupted attention of Mr. GARDINER to the hearing of the charges against himself before the Commissioner appointed by the Governor for that purpose. This is desirable, as the charges are of a serious nature and a complete and impartial examination of them is imperative.

It has several times been announced by the District Attorney or his immediate representatives that the charges were regarded by him as frivolous and that no special preparation was necessary to meet and dispose of them. We note with pleasure that Mr. GARDINER has so far revised this opinion as to secure the services of a first-class attorney to aid in his defense. Whatever may be the facts, and as to these we, of course, express no judgment at this time, it is not true that the charges are unimportant in their nature. They are, on the contrary, exceedingly grave, and they connect the District Attorney with evil practices the existence of which is generally believed, and which indeed have been denounced from the bench. If the charges are well founded, the character of the most important officer in the administration of the criminal law in this county is involved, and his removal from office becomes necessary. It is, therefore, of the highest consequence that the hearing of the charges shall be conducted under conditions that will secure the utmost thoroughness, and the employment of counsel by Mr. GARDINER is clearly one of such conditions.

It is needless to say that the inquiry ought to be conducted with entire disregard of all political considerations, and without the slightest prejudice to the District Attorney because of his connection with the party opposed to the Governor in State politics. We are confident that this is the view taken by the Governor, and that it will be adhered to in all ways. The Commissioner selected by him to hear the case, Mr. AINSLIE WILCOX of Buffalo, is a lawyer of the highest reputation for integrity, fairness, and ability. He stands among the leaders of the bar in his own section; he is a Democrat in his political affiliations; his standard of professional and civic conduct is an exacting one, and he may be relied on to discharge the duties imposed on him in this case with care, intelligence, and impartiality. All fair-minded citizens of New York will desire that Mr. GARDINER shall have justice, whether it result in his vindication or in his removal. So far as this depends on Mr. WILCOX, we are confident that fair-minded men will not be disappointed.

THE BRITISH BLUNDERS.

Mr. SPENSER WILKINSON has become very well known in England within the last three or four months as the military critic of The London Morning Post. He is even unique as the only Briton who has made a reputation out of this war. There are a few who made reputations as prophets by denouncing it before it began, but since it began we can recall no other who has made or increased his fame by what he has said or done in regard to it. Wherefore it was no doubt a good idea for the editor of The Anglo-Saxon Review to get an article from him. The article, entitled "On the Art of Going to War," appears in the currrent number. A very sensible and suggestive article it is. But what will mainly strike many readers of it is that it is only what a great number of professional students of the military art would have told the British Government, if their advice had been asked, and what such of them as were not restrained by discipline would and could have told the British public. It is true that not many men of military training could have told it with so much point and power of compelling attention.

The fact that Mr. WILKINSON entirely sympathizes with the British position in respect to the Transvaal must make his criticisms not less but more offensive. The critic is entirely in sympathy with the purposes of the objects of his criticism, and these are the wounds of a friend that he is inflicting. The trouble with the conduct of the South African war, according to him, is one of the "cankers of a calm world and a long peace." When the war broke out everybody took the view which Mr. CHAMBERLAIN so openly and offensively took. This was that the resources of the British Empire were so tremendously in excess of the resources of the South African Republics that they could make no serious resistance to the terms he imposed, whatever they might be or how insolently soever they might be formulated. Even those Englishmen who were most horrified by his conduct of the negotiations were concerned, not for the success but only for the honor of their country. They agreed that the behavior of the British representative, as the British lawyer said of the British Judge, "would have been unbecoming from GOD Almighty to a black beetle." But it did not occur to them that there could be any doubt about the issue. They simply compared the resources of the two contesting parties, just as, a few years ago, many persons compared the resources of China with those of Japan, and just as, two years ago, many persons compared the resources of the United States with those of Spain. The fact was that if our navy and our army had not been immensely superior to those of Spain in fighting qualities our superior resources would not have saved us from the bitter and humiliating defeats which China, in spite of her resources, underwent from Japan, and which, thus far, the British Empire has been forced to take at the hands of two little republics.

All this, Mr. WILKINSON'S essential criticism is, has happened because the present generation of British statesmen have grown up and gained and administered office without any serious thought at all of what it was to make war. He points out that last May it was evident that the positions of Lord SALISBURY'S Government and of PAUL KRUEGER'S were absolutely irreconcilable. It was then evident that the Transvaal meant to fight rather than come to the British terms. Then, according to him, was the time for Great Britain to plan her campaign, and to bring the Government and the chiefs of the army into agreement about what was to be done. Because Great Britain made no military preparations, even while Mr. CHAMBERLAIN was "making war inevitable," British garrisons were caught on both sides of the Orange Free State. What would have been the logical line of advance of the invaders of the Transvaal was diverted on account of the necessity of succoring these garrisons, which ought to have been put in safety before the campaign had been opened at all.

Mr. WILKINSON quotes again the saying of MOLTKE, which has been quoted several times before since this war began, that "mistakes made in the original assembling of armies can scarcely be made good in the subsequent course of the campaign." Having pointed out the mistakes made in "the original assembling" of the British armies in South Africa, mistakes for which he blames the want of co-operation between the British Government and the British Army, and consequently the British Government, he concludes: "The fate of the whole enterprise, in its present form, and so far as the resources hitherto devoted to its prosecution are concerned, depends upon the success or the failure of the attempt of Sir REDVERS BULLER to join hands with Sir GEORGE WHITE." The words were evidently written before the costly and discouraging, if not entirely decisive, failure of that attempt, and that failure gives them an ominous meaning.

It must be owned that the "parliamentary statesman" who does well enough in peace times does not appear to advantage in the presence of such a crisis as now confronts the British Empire. BISMARCK bullying the Reichstag, or CROMWELL the Long Parliament, presents a much more impressive figure. And this because BISMARCK, or even Continental statesmen of much smaller calibre, must needs be aware that it is vitally necessary for them not to cherish any illusions about the military preparedness of their respective nations. But a British statesman may have cherished such illusions ever since he came into public life without having them once shown to be illusions until now. Nobody in the present Ministry cuts a good figure in the face of a situation of which none of them had any foresight; not Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH, not Lord LANSDOWNE, not Mr. BALFOUR, not Lord SALISBURY himself. But undoubtedly that one who cuts the poorest of all is the author of the war, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. He occupies the position of a gamester who has endeavored to "bluff" his opponent, without having formed the smallest notion what he should do in case his bluff was to be "called."

CROWDS AND PANICS.

That is a very just tribute to the presence of mind and coolness of American men which a correspondent pays with reference to the burning of the curtain the other night at the Casino. Only those who were among the audience can have a "realizing sense" of how terrifying the spectacle was. But every experienced playgoer will be able to furnish from his memory some occasion on which the alarm was great and general enough to threaten a panic. And everybody knows that a panic, once allowed to get under way, is as irresistible as it is irrational. It is as potent, as has been proved, on a broad and firm and open highway like that of the Brooklyn Bridge, where people trampled one another to death without knowing why, as in a crowded auditorium when an alarm of fire is raised.

And the experience of other playgoers confirms that of Mr. BISHOP. There are almost always enough men who keep their heads, and compel their more excitable neighbors to keep theirs, to prevent a "stampede," even in the presence of terrifying conditions, unless there is actual and imminent reason to fear death. That there are always such men where they are needed, and that their intervention is always effective, is, as our correspondent says, a proof of National character. It is proof of qualities which make men useful in time of peace and formidable in time of war.

NUGGETS.

Charity Left Home.

"Uncharitable!" cried Hewson. "My uncle was the most uncharitable man who ever lived. Why, he passed me over and left every cent of his fortune to charity."—Philadelphia North American.

A Transferable Tale.

"And what did he say when he heard that story?"

"Oh, he laughed heartily."

"What, at himself?"

"No, you see I put you in his place."—Boston Courier.

Appropriateness in Attire.

"Uncle 'Rastus, they are discussing the question in the East whether it is good form for a preacher to wear colored shirts. What do you think of it?"

"Hit's all right, chile, ef de preacher's cullud."—Chicago Tribune.

Slow Progress.

"We don't appear to be making much progress," said one member of the north pole exploring expedition to another.

"No," replied the other; "our leader is an awful slow writer, and thinks he must stop the whole expedition each morning while he commits to memory the parts of his lecture that he wrote the day before."—Judge.

THE TWO MONKS.

A. A Bragdon in Zion's Herald.

A worthy monk, as ancient legends say,
Planted, with care, a tender tree one day,
Thinking with joy how it would grow anon,
And yield him profit from the fruit thereon.
Pleased with his task, upon the spot he bowed,
And to himself with pious pride he vowed:
"Now I will pray each day, and God will give
Whate'er I ask to make the sapling live."
And to his credit be it written now,
Not even once did he forget his vow;
But morn and eve he came to view the tree,
And asked for what he saw its needs to be.
He prayed for rain, and gentle showers fell;
He prayed for sun, and sunshine came as well;
And when asked for dew, there came the dew;
For winds to blow, then grateful breezes blew.
For storm to strengthen, or for heat or cold,
Whate'er he craved not once did God withhold;
And yet in vain the selfish plan he tried;
For all his prayers, the sapling drooped and died.
Another monk his tree had planted too,
And day by day its spreading branches grew
Above the way, to shelter as they pass
God's weary children going up to mass;
And travelers oft, aside their burdens laid,
Sat there and rested in its peaceful shade.
One day they met among the shadows there,
Just as the convent bell had called to prayer.
"Now, tell me, Brother John," the first monk said,
"Why your tree thrives, while mine, alas! is dead?
I pruned it well and tended it with care,
And twice each day I told its needs in prayer."
The other monk in meekness bowed his head,
While with a sweet humility he said:
"My simple mind could not presume to know
Just what was best to make a sapling grow,
And so I put it in God's care, and left the rest
To him who made the tree, and knows the best,
I never asked for sun or rain or frost,
I only prayed: 'Give what it needeth most.'"

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

Miss Nethersole at Last Acts Fanny Le Grand at Wallack's.

"THE AMBASSADOR" AT DALY'S

Mr. Goodwin's New Play at the Knickerbocker Theatre and Another Farce from the French at the Madison Square—Gossip of the Stage.

After a delay of two weeks, caused by her sickness, Olga Nethersole acted Daudet's wicked but repentant Sapho in Fitch's adaptation of the French novel at Wallack's Theatre. There was no disturbance and there was not much enthusiasm.

Otherwise the night was well filled with theatrical incidents. At Daly's Mrs. Craigie's society comedy called "The Ambassador" was produced for the first time in this country, and was received in a manner indicating a long and profitable run. Mr. Goodwin presented at the Knickerbocker Theatre a new comedy by H. V. Esmond, which gives him and Miss Elliott good opportunities and is likely to run well. E. M. Holland, Fritz Williams, and some other good actors appeared in "Coralie & Company," a lively adaptation of a Palais Royal farce, at the Madison Square Theatre.

"SAPHO" AT WALLACK'S.

A Coarse and Superfluous Play and Not Well Acted, Either.

"Sapho" is not as direct, coherent, or dramatically effective as "Zaza," and it is not nearly so well acted. It also has all the impurity of "Zaza" and more.

The first performance in New York of Mr. Clyde Fitch's dramatization of Daudet's famous novel was given at Wallack's last night in presence of a patient audience which fairly packed the house. Early in the evening a great crowd of loungers in front of the doors of the theatre showed how well the salaciousness of the play had been advertised. But there was no disturbance of any kind, and in the theatre there was very little enthusiasm.

After the scene in which the courtesan's young man throws her on the floor and starts with his valise to take the 8 P. M. express for the old home and a decent life, there was a burst of hoarse applause which persons at the back of the theatre tried in vain to turn into a call before the curtain for the actress and the author. Otherwise there was little applause. Some clever speeches in Fitch's peculiar vein were greeted with ripples of laughter. The audience was from first to last amiable and attentive.

The play is beautifully mounted. All the scenes are exactly what they should be. The "artists' ball" in Act. I., representing goings-on such as may be seen at our own annual French ball in the small hours, is a remarkably handsome picture, and the details in the reproductions of domestic life have been looked after with zeal and good taste.

In this play Miss Olga Nethersole represents a bad woman who lures and captures a young man at a drunken roystering, makes him her lover, and holds him to her by her powers of fascination and against his will for a long time. She is represented as one of the most dangerous of her kind, but is supposed to be capable of much better things.

Her relations with her latest victim are thought to fascinate and purify her, and at the close of the play, after having conquered the unwilling youth three several times, she departs for obscurity in company with the father of her child, a liberated felon, to marry and settle down and be fairly decent.

The relation of the play to Daudet's novel need not be discussed, nor need the assertion that both the book and the play are moral engines be taken seriously. The play is objectionable because it is coarse, vulgar, and violent, not because of its subject, which might have been treated more artistically. Also, Mr. Fitch's piece is inferior in a technical sense.

The scene which leads to the penultimate climax is a repetition of the scene which closes the second act, though the young man is conquered in Act II., and he appears briefly to be the conqueror in the other scene. The action drags from first to last, there is never a hint of suspense, and some of the subordinate personages are quite uninteresting.

Nevertheless, much more might be made of this material than is made of it by better acting. It is too late in the day to dwell upon the deficiencies of Miss Nethersole's acting. She is not fascinating or graceful, and her violence, uncertainty, artificiality, and awkwardness were more unpleasantly in evidence than in this performance.

Excepting the plain dress she wears in the first half of Act III., her costumes are ugly, though they cost a great deal of money, and she never represents one's ideal of Thais or Phryne. The actress who could make this role tell would require a totally different sort of equipment from Miss Nethersole's. She has plenty of force, and would serve well enough in melodrama.

Besides Miss Nethersole there is no one of present consequence. The little boy in Act III. is cunning, and some of the wild girls at the artist's ball are very frisky. But strenuous effort is always too much in evidence, and actors like John Glendenning and Hamilton Revelle, who have done good work, are very disappointing.

"Sapho" will undoubtedly draw crowds for a week or so, but it is not long for this market.

Jean Gaussin	Hamilton Revelle
Dechelette	Myron Calice
Uncle Cesaire	Fred Thorne
Flamant	John Glendinning
Hettema	Franklin Hurleigh
Mephistopheles	Frank Farrington
De Potter	Taylor Holmes
Caoudal	Leonard Outram
Joseph	Gertrude Robinson
A Royal Personage	Charles Wellesley
A Concierge	W. Gordon
A Carrier	William Parker
Alice Dore	Clara Emory
Madame Hettema	Alexes Leighton
Divonne	Mrs. Glendinning
Irene	Nelle Thorne
Toto	Anna Whitford
Margot	Carolyn Huestis Graves
Tina de Monte	Maud Clayton
Fanny Legrand	Olga Nethersole

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.

An audience of good size was undoubtedly pleased very much last night at the Knickerbocker Theatre, where Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Goodwin are acting. The occasion of the pleasure of the evening was the production for the first time on any stage of a comedy in four acts, entitled "When We Were Twenty-one." This is the work of Henry V. Esmond, whose middle initial is no doubt a concession to British ideas of Yankee nomenclature and also to avoid possible confusion with a hero of Thackeray.

The audience which attended the performance was one of those which are to be found on occasions of the kind in most New York theatres, prepared to be pleased, and if not really so, at least to make believe. But whatever the attitude at the rise of the curtain, there was no question whatever that at its fall the feeling of the assembly was one of complete satisfaction with the evening's proceedings.

The success of the comedy was well deserved. It contains much that is bright in thought and expression, much that strikes into the depths of human emotion, and one scene that will tickle the palates of those to whom the theatre is now a bore unless it places in the most brilliant light of publicity some of those aspects of life or some of the resorts of which men usually talk only in their clubs. The supper club of London is an institution to which the women of a family are not invited to go.

They may now see one exhibited in most of its viciousness and nakedness—and there is much of both—on the stage of the Knickerbocker Theatre. To those who choose to regard the drama with a little more respect this scene will appeal less than the charming comedy and lovely sentiment of the other three scenes.

These other three scenes afford ample opportunity for the display of the best qualities of the art of Mr. Goodwin and his wife, who is still called on the bills Miss Maxine Elliott. Mr. Goodwin's part is one of the most sympathetic that he has had in recent years, and he acted it last night with that fascinating skill which is always at his command, though not always revealed in its fullness.

From the start to the finish of the play he dominated the scene when he was on the stage, except when the comedy fell rather to the lot of Mrs. Goodwin. And this, too, was something on which the audience had reason to felicitate itself, for she has rarely shown more flexibility of style, more delicacy of touch, and more sincerity of feeling than she did last night. Indeed, the two actors were at their best and their success was emphatic.

Valiant assistance was given by Mr. Harry Woodruff. As the wayward boy whom the "Trinity" had so much trouble in saving from the consequences of his own folly, he was admirable in most respects. His denotement of the reactionary emotion of the youth in the last act was most convincing and even touching. Messrs. Neil O'Brien, Clarence Handyside, and Frank Gilmore as the "Trinity," acted with discretion, and Miss Mortimer made not a little of a small part.

As the "Firefly" Miss Haskins exhibited a new feature in the art of disrobing, and glared fitfully upon the scene. The minor personages in the supper club were well represented, and the unhealthy atmosphere of the place was well simulated. To the credit of the audience it should be said that the most enthusiastic applause was that evoked by the best scenes of the two stars.

Richard Carewe	N. C. Goodwin
Sir Horace Plumely	Neil O'Brien
Colonel Miles Graham	Frank Gilmore
Terrence McGrath	Clarence Handyside
Richard Terrence Miles Audaine	Henry Woodruff
Lord Dungelt	Jameson Lee Finney
David Hirsch	Thomas Oberle
Gerald Carruthers	S. M. Hall
Herbert Corrie	Charles Thorp
Hughie Helmont	Herbert Ayling
Wallis Brundall	W. J. Thorold
Bobbie Bellew	Frank Mayne
Morny Allsotts	L. E. Woodthorpe
Jacob	Rapley Holmes
Kara Glynesk	Ysobel Haskins
Mrs. Grant Gordon	Gertrude Gheen
Budgie Culpepper	Florence Robinson
Eileen O'Brian	Kathryn Morse
Clarice Newton	Nina Gregory
Winnie Thornton	Gertrude Tidball
Fleurette	Florence Wickliffe
Mabel	Florence Hayes
Cora	Agnes Mark
Flirt	Florence Haverleigh
Barmaid	Helen Barney
Mrs. Ericson	Estelle Mortimer
Phyllis Ericson	Maxine Elliott

"THE AMBASSADOR" AT DALY'S.

"The Ambassador" at Daly's Theatre last night was a feast for the eye. Such an assemblage of lovely women, such a profusion of splendid gowns, had not been seen on that stage surely since the production of "The Last Word," with its moving picture of a ball at the house of the Secretary of State, in Washington, by the late Mr. Daly. In this new production Mr. Daniel Frohman observes all the traditions of Daly's, and combines with them the best traditions of his own Lyceum Theatre.

Mrs. Craigie's smart conversational comedy will be liked for its own sake and will easily last through the remainder of the regular season at Daly's. It is not only admirably mounted, but it is acted nearly as well as possible.

Mary Mannering has made another notable hit as Juliet Gainsborough, a sympathetic and piquant character. Miss Spong, as the handsome woman of thirty-five, who has been a widow sixteen years, has a son nearly eighteen, and old for his years, and cherishes a little hopeless romance of her own, is radiant pictorially and entirely sufficient dramatically. Mr. Mason, again as the middle-aged cynic turned lover, is well suited, while Mr. Morgan as the grave, self-satisfied young diplomat, and Miss Tyree as the sour Lady Gwen, are both well placed. Miss Alison Skipworth again has a little triumph in a small part.

"The Ambassador" is a very "talky" piece, to be sure; its denotement of character is neither vigorous nor original, and its few situations are far apart and conventional. But it has "atmosphere," one feels that its author really knows something about the fine birds who wear such fine feathers, its sentiment is pleasing, its play of wit facile and effective. One might quote a column of the good things that are said. Here are a few bits:

Lady Beaudevere—You know my heart was buried with poor Basil.

Lady Basler—That, my dear, was a case of premature burial.

"Waterloo begins for a woman from the moment she disappoints her mother by not being a boy, and it ends—only when her dearest friend drops a wreath on her coffin."

"There is a tremendous demand now for simpletons—old school—white muslin—rose behind the ear—a bit of black velvet round the throat—nice throat—no past, no future—and Heaven our home! Bless 'em."

"There's nothing like the force of habit in these things! I knew a man who hated his wife when he married her, and after twenty-five years of wrangling, he would not have given her for Venus. That's a true story."

Lord St. Orbyn meets the last woman in the world he wants to meet. "My dear Princess," he says, "I know now that prayers are answered."

Of course, this sort of thing is not quite like Sheridan, but it serves very well. The act on of "The Ambassador" passes in a mansion occupied by an English family in the Champs Elysée in Paris, in a neighboring house, and in the garden adjoining. The personages represent high and gay life.

The Ambassador, aged forty-five, falls in love with a girl of nineteen, saves her from an ill-assorted marriage and other consequences of her youthful unwisdom and inexperience, and marries her himself. Incidentally, he has som encounters with maturer ladies who have tender feelings for him, and one of these is not without a touch of pathos. There is a mild sub-plot, and there are some striking episodes.

ALL ABOUT THE DRESSES.

The exceptionally handsome gowns worn by the many women in the play last night ought to preach a sermon in patriotism and political economy to the women of New York, who pride themselves on being the best dressed in the world. The gowns were original in design, good in style, striking in effect, everything that could be desired in workmanship and material, and they were entirely home products.

Possibly the two most individual gowns were the quaint little blue frock of Miss Mannering, a chiffon gown of warm blue with a straight little ecru lace jacket with half sleeves, worn with a big blue hat and the ping house gown of Miss Spong—both were exceedingly picturesque. The white net gown worn by Miss Mannering, a mass of jewel-set brilliants and crystal beads, so heavy clinging with its weight that wearing would seem almost an impossibility, was beautiful; Mrs. Walcot's evening gown of pink was striking, with its beautiful drapery of point lace, and Miss Skipworth's gown of sequins a most effective frock, was literally a chain armor.

If house gowns like the pink one worn by Miss Spong could make as altogether charming mothers of grown sons as Miss Spong appears they would be adopted immediately. Undoubtedly Miss Spong has a very great deal to do with the effect, but the gown in itself is beautiful and original. It is of warm pink satin and chiffon, cut low around the throat, as only the exceptional woman can wear a gown and look well.

It is a princesse, the satin foundation low across the bust, with the pink chiffon fulled in and gathered up to the throat, which is finished with an application of lace and embroidery, a pattern of roses, the centre lace with an embroidered edge, each little rose with a jewel in the centre, separate and put on separately.

Applications of these roses form the trimming for the whole gown. The front is a panel of the satin, coming up like a square bib to the top of the décolletage, where the chiffon begins, curving in at the waist, and then out again to the bottom of the skirt, the entire panel edged with the appliqued roses of a larger size than those around the throat. There is a beautiful flounce of the chiffon, headed with a full ruching, around the skirt, coming up rather high on either side of the panel at the front, and then undulating away around to the train. The satin bodice fastens in the back, the opening being closed with a line of the pink roses reaching a little below the waist. The distinctive feature of the gown is the pink chiffon, which is fulled in at either side under the bibiike top of the front panel, is then drawn up and caught in soft folds on the shoulder, passes over the back, where the two pieces are joined some distance below the waist, and fall in a long, soft, square train, edged with appliqued roses over the foundation of satin.

It is altogether charming, and one of the most individual gowns in the play. The greater number of these were designed by Mrs. Robert Osborne. Mrs. Walcot and Miss Tyree design their own gowns.

Lord St. Orbyn	John Mason
Sir William Beauvedere	Edward Morgan
Vivian Beauveder	William F. Courtenay
Major Hugo Lascelles	Charles Walcot
Lord Lavensthorpe	H. S. Taber
Lord Reggie	Charles Giblyn
Sir Charles de Lorme	J. L. Weber
Toto	A. S. Howson
Juliet Gainsborough	Mary Mannering
Alice Gainsborough	Grace Elliston
Lady Beauvedere	Hilda Spong
Lady Gwedolene Marleaze	Elizabeth Tyree
The Princess Vendramini	Rhoda Cameron
Lady Basler	Mrs. Charles Walcot
Lady Ullweather	Ethel Hornick
Mrs. Dasney	Alison Skipworth
Lady Vaningham	Eugenie White
The Duchess of Hampshire	Minnie Bowen
Mrs. Whitcomb J. Taylorson	Mrs. Hart Jackson
Miss Katie	Beatrice Morgan
Miss Yolande	Blanche Kelleher
Miss Mamie	Gertrude Lewis
Mrs. Spearing	Mrs. Eva Vincent
Tomkins	Julia Devereux
Rorter	William Eville
Jenkins	J. Lester

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE.

Charles Frohman's comedians had a cordial reception at the Madison Square Theatre last evening, very much of the cordiality for the players and a trifle for the three-act farce "Coralie & Co., Dressmakers."

As to the farce, it was one of those overworked French hodge-podges of misunderstandings resulting from a couple of intrigues and a meddlesome old woman, this time an aunt. The meeting place of the intriguants is a dressmaking establishment with a trick budoir attachment, instead of a restaurant with a multiplicity of swinging doors. The entanglements resulting from flirtatious husbands and wives getting all mixed up in Coralie's trick waitingroom are the same as they have been every year for scores of years gone by, with the names of the characters changed. So, too, in an inconsequential way, are the methods of getting into and out of the various scrapes necessary to make the fun of the farce.

Some of these latter were funny, and, considering the dangerous sort of ground work on which the actors were treading and the particularly high flavor of the original play, the skit was broadly suggestive in but two or three instances, and generally would escape censure on that score. The movable panels of Mme. Coralie's private room play a considerable figure in the second act, and are a novelty outside of pantomime and spectacle, as they serve to shut out of view or introduce as necessary the various characters of the various intrigues. They were, of course, just as improbable and impossible as the rest of the play, but they helped make fun, and that is all "Coralie & Co." is designed for.

Fritz Williams and E. M. Holland had, of course, the bulk of the work on their shoulders. Mr. Holland added another clever bit of character work to his long list of successes in the portrayal of the doddering old idiot husband of Coralie, the dressmaker.

Maggie Holloway Fisher as Laura Mather scored the hit of the evening as a particularly cantankerous old woman who was the shrew and mischief maker of the Lavelle family, the disturber of domestic happiness, and the cause of the general ruction in the dressmaking establishment of Coralie & Co.

There was a pretty thorough disrobing scene in the second act, when Coralie's private chamber was suddenly transformed into a dressmaker's fitting room by the use of the trick panels, this being necessary to save one of the intriguing wives from a husband who was there to meet another patron. That suited the tastes of those not already satiated with that sort of thing. There were also those who laughed heartily at the personation of a poor idiot servant, done by May Gayler. She acted the character splendidly, but the type, dragged in by the heels, was that of people deserving pity rather than caricature and shocked more than it pleased.

The costumes were rich, handsome, chic, and becoming, and met the approval of the hundreds of well-dressed women who saw them. The rose-colored morning négligée dress worn by Esther Tittell in the first act, which was décolletée or maidenly modest, as the wearer willed, made to some sort of a pretty arrangement that only a woman could describe or understand, particularly caught the feminine fancy.

Henri Lavelle	Fritz Williams
Lucienne	Esther Tittell
Joseph Pinglet	Sam Reed
Clemence	Nellie Butler
Laura	Maggie Holloway Fisher
Stephen Coralie	E. M. Holland
Coralie	Marie Derickson
Double Blanc	May Galyer
André Pilliard	Brandon Hurst
Ernest Thorel	George W. Howard
Poulet	Jay Wilson
Boulet	James Kearney
The Secretary	Tony Eddinger
Rose Blondet	May Lambert
Pellete	Anita Rothe
Paulette	Etta Morris
Francine	Louise Douglas
Ninette	Margaret Bawdrow

Lillian Burkhart at Proctor's.

The new bill at Proctor's Theatre this week shows Miss Lillian Burkhart in a comedietta entitled "A Deal on 'Change." The hero is a broker, who has secured papa's consent, providing he trebles his fortune. Then papa proceeds to "bear" the stock, with which the ardent broker is heavily loaded until ruin threatens. The heroine comes into the broker's office just as the ticker is unraveling her lover's fortune, and the way she manipulates that stock, circumventing papa and retrieving the broker's fortune, makes first-class mirth-provoking material. Miss Burkhart's work is enjoyably clever, and Mr. Leach makes a good broker. Among the other novelties on the bill are Eddie Girard and Jessie Gardner in a sketch, the Hawaiian Queens, and Dixon, Bowers and Dixon in grotesque tumbling.

THE NEW PEOPLE'S ORCHESTRA.

Promising Material to Develop and Fair Progress Being Made.

The People's Orchestra, which is composed of about thirty amateur performers, held its fourth weekly meeting last night at the University Settlement, at 57 Rivington Street. The orchestra, which is still in process of formation, will be an organization similar to the People's Choral Union.

David Mannes, a brother-in-law of Walter Damrosch, the originator and leader of the People's Choral Union, conceived the idea of a people's orchestra about six weeks ago. A notice describing the aims of the new organization and calling for applications for membership was read at a meeting of the Choral Union. Within a week Mr. Mannes had received eighty applications. The requirements for membership in the orchestra are ability to play in tune on the violin, viola, violoncello, or bass violin, members to furnish their own instruments. For the first two years at least it has been decided that no instruments other than these will be admitted into the orchestra, but in spite of this several candidates presented themselves with cornets and French horns. One man appeared with a concertina and another with a mandolin and both were very much hurt when they found that they could not play these instru

NICARAGUA CANAL TREATY ABROGATED

Clayton-Bulwer Convention Superseded by New Agreement.

GREAT BRITAIN OUT OF IT

The United States Alone Has Right to Build the Waterway, Guaranteeing Only Its Neutrality.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The Hay-Pauncefote treaty, amendatory of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, relating to the construction of the Nicaragua Canal, was signed at the State Department to-day by Secretary Hay, for the United States, and Lord Pauncefote, for Great Britain.

Though the consummation of the treaty occupied some time, owing to the necessity of comparing the two drafts, there was very little formality about the ceremony, and a convention that is expected to be, for the United States at least, of the most far-reaching importance and value came into being without any theatrical surroundings.

There were present, besides Secretary Hay and Lord Pauncefote, only Mr. Bromley, Honorary Attaché of the British Embassy and prospective son-in-law of Lord Pauncefote; Sidney Smith, Chief of the Diplomatic Bureau, and William Gwinn, the messenger to the Department of State, who placed the seals upon this convention, as he has upon nearly every treaty of importance to which the United States has been a party for the past thirty years.

Mr. Smith carried the freshly signed treaty to the White House, where the letter of transmittal was signed by the President, so that the treaty could be dispatched at once to the United States Senate for ratification. The letter of transmittal was purely formal, simply commending the treaty to the Senate without entering upon any argument to demonstrate its value.

The new treaty was later received by the Senate and was read in executive session. Senator Davis, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, moved to make the treaty public, as it was a subject in which all were greatly interested, but after some discussion it was decided to refer the matter to the Committee on Foreign Relations, before taking that step.

The comments of Senators upon the treaty after hearing it read were favorable. It was said to allow the United States all the authority that was needed.

Secretary Hay declined to make public the text of the treaty, or even to make any statement as to its details, holding that ocurtesy to the Senate obliged him to remain silent until the Senate itself should make public the contents of the convention. So that all that is now known of this agreement is that it amends the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1850 in such manner that Great Britain yields to the United States the right to construct the Nicaragua Canal, or a canal at any other point on the isthmus, without British participation.

Most of the other features in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty are retained. This is notably true of Article V., which guarantees the absolute neutrality of any canal and the security of the capital invested. It is understood that the United States continues upon itself this obligation to maintain the neutralization of the canal, which shall be forever open and free. It is also believed that the treaty looks to an international undertaking on this point.

This treaty was arranged between Secretary Hay and Lord Pauncefote, who are the principals, and who manifested that fact by signing the treaty. As soon as it is ratified and the ratifications have been exchanged the United States will be at liberty to proceed at once with the construction of an isthmian canal, unfettered by any obligation to Great Britain save that of allowing to British citizens, as to the citizens of other nations, the use of the canal on the same terms with American citizens.

Possibly this might have been done without to-day's treaty, for the question as to whether or not the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is still alive has been a subject of controversy for many years, and many able minds have taken opposite sides. But the present Administration is convinced that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is still in force, and it felt itself bound by the most sacred obligations to live up to the treaty as long as it stood unchanged, and, desiring to amend it, resorted to the only honorable means, in its judgment, to realize its desires; hence the treaty signed to-day.

There is absolutely no quid pro quo offered to Great Britain in this treaty in return for the valuable concession to the United States. Whatever return the United States may choose to make for this concession is a thing of the future.

LONDON PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The Daily Chronicle says: "There can be no question that this agreement regarding the canal between two friendly nations is a matter for congratulation, not merely to themselves, but to the world at large, which will materially benefit by the construction of this great waterway. Other Governments will naturally be invited to take part in a general guarantee of its neutrality, and they will have every reason to comply with the invitation." The Daily Chronicle is "unwilling to believe that British rights under the treaty have been abandoned without reciprocal consideration."

The Times says: "We can see no serious objection on our part to the completion, under exclusively American auspices, of a work which may have as great an influence on the trade of the civilized world as the Suez Canal. What is essential is that the new arrangement shall guarantee equality of treatment to the trade of all commercial missions. It is in no way certain, even now, that the Nicaragua line will ultimately be selected. The Washington Government is probably well pleased to have two strings to its bow.

"It cannot be doubted that, whether Nicaragua or Panama be adopted, British trade will enjoy the same privileges and securities. It is no doubt to be regretted that other outstanding difficulties have not been settled, as had been hoped, at the same time. As the idea of joint Anglo-American construction was long ago abandoned, we have no interest in resisting a project beneficial to the world's trade. Of that trade, the energy and aptitude of our people will always give us a commanding share, if we are not tempted to neglect our opportunities."

The Daily News says: "Secretary Hay has won a great diplomatic triumph. He has procured the formal abrogation of the treaty without giving anything in return. The American victory is remarkably complete. Our correspondent assures us that no return, open or secret, has been made by the United States Government, nor is the United States bound even to construct the canal or to adopt any special route. It would have been churlish and ungracious to prevent the construction of the canal, but something might have been asked in return either for Canada or ourselves."

The Standard says: "The Americans have every reason to be satisfied with the convention, as it gives them the essential points for which successive Secretaries of State have been contending for the last four decades. It is doubtless desirable to get rid of a cause of friction, which, more than once, has threatened to make a quarrel between Great Britain and the United States.

"At the same time diplomacy need not quite lose sight of the maxim 'Do ut des.' By abandoning the essential clase of the treaty we make an enormous concession to American interests and sentiment, and we find it difficult to believe that Lord Salisbury has so completely departed from the practice of his predecessors as to conclude a purely one-sided bargain. We must assume that further information will modify this view.

"We have every desire to remain on the friendliest terms with the United States, and we are assured that these amicable relations already exist. It should scarcely be necessary, therefore, to strengthen them by yielding without any consideration rights secured to us under the treaty."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The morning hours yesterday were comparatively free from incident in the social world, and many people of leisure, housed during the rainstorm of Sunday, took advantage of the bright skies and brilliant sunshine for a stroll or a drive, although it was necessary to brave a blustering wind, like that of March, to enjoy these. There were a few "at homes" in the afternoon, among them one given by Mrs. Charles R. Henderson of 27 East Sixty-fifth Street, and the evening brought a notable performance of "Faust," with Emma Eames as Marguerite, at the opera; Mrs. Gerry's annual dance, a cotillion given by Mrs. N. W. T. Hatch, and which was led by Miss Nathalie Hatch, and a unique entertainment, a Japanese wedding and bridal tea, given at the residence of Mrs. Christian Herter in aid of the Emma Willard Scholarship. Dinners were given, among others last evening, by Mrs. William Post of 535 Madison Avenue and Mrs. Edward Kemp of 722 Fifth Avenue.

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To-day is more crowded with incidents and events than was yesterday. The third and last Junior Cotillion will take place at Sherry's, the Fortnightly Dance will be held at the Astoria, and the Tuesday Evening Assembly at Delmonico's. The Lying-In Hospital Sewing Class will meet at the residence of Mrs. S. H. Witherbee, 240 Madison Avenue, this morning. The first of the musical recitals under the direction of Mr. Thrane will be held at Sherry's at noon, and the wedding of Mr. Murray Dodge and Miss Elsie Barker will be celebrated at St. Thomas's Church at the same hour. In the afternoon Mrs. James B. Haggin of 357 Fifth Avenue will give a large reception, and dinners will be given, among others, this evening by Mrs. Walter Watson of 52 West Fifty-second Street, Mrs. E. J. Berwind, 2 East Sixty-fourth Street, and Mrs. Alexander T. Van Nest, 31 West Thirty-seventh Street, in honor of Mrs. William Lawrence Green of Albany.

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A reception will be given this afternoon at the Astoria Hotel by Mrs. John L. Lawrence, (Miss Alice Work.) Mrs. Charles E. Sherman, (Miss Hannah Newbold Lawrence,) who was married within the fortnight, will assist Mrs. Lawrence in receiving. This reception was erroneously announced last week for Saturday last.

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Musicales continue to be the most popular of social entertainments this season. Another subscription concert of the Adamowski Quartet took place yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Prescott H. Butler, 22 Park Avenue, and to-day the first of five high noon recitals, given by Mr. Victor Thrane, and which promise to be very successful, will take place at Sherry's. An attractive programme has been arranged. The evening will bring the Dewey Arch Concert under fashionable patronage at Carnegie Hall, and another in the series of informal Tuesday evening musicales at the apartments of Miss Callender and Miss De Forest in the Tiffany Building.

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Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry's annual dance last night, the story of which will be found in another column, may have been the last of any notable dances of the season in private houses, for no more are definitely announced to take place between now and Ash Wednesday, (Feb. 28.) There will be no dance at Mrs. George Crocker's on Saturday night next, despite many announcements to the contrary. Mrs. Crocker will give a large dinner on that date. The musicale at Mrs. George Gould's, which takes place the same evening, may be followed by dancing. There will be no dance at Mrs. Bayard Cutting's nor at Mrs. Frank K. Pendleton's, although these have been suggested by people with whom the wish is probably father to the thought.

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The annual St. Valentine's Kettledrum, in aid of the Samaritan Home for the Aged, will take place at Sherry's on Saturday afternoon next. There will be music, children's amusements, and dancing, and the managers of the home, headed by Mrs. James Hurry, the President, and Mrs. Richard Irvin, Financial Secretary, and many of the members of the Men's Advisory Committee, of which Mr. Benjamin Perkins is President, will be present.

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The wedding to-day at St. Thomas's Church at noon of Mr. Murray Witherbee Dodge, eldest son of Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, and Miss Elsie Barker, daughter of Mrs. Fordyce C. Barker, and granddaughter of Mr. Samuel D. Babcock, will be a large and fashionably attended event. There have been so few fashionable weddings this Winter that the belles and beaux will turn out in force, and especially so to-day, as both Mr. Dodge and Miss Barker are most popular in the younger set. Miss Lilian Barker, the bride's sister, will be her maid of honor, and Miss Alice Babcock, a cousin of the bride, and Miss Anne Potter will be her bridesmaids. Mr. Marshall Dodge will be his brother's best man, and the ushers will be Messrs. John Adams, Douglas Dodge, Louis Stoddard, Frederic Kernochan, W. H. Dixon, Henry H. Hollister, T. M. Hawley, and C. A. Brayton. There will be a wedding breakfast at the residence of the bride's grandfather, Mr. S. D. Babcock, after the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Dodge will sail for the Riviera on Saturday. A feature of this wedding will be the presence of the youthful and widowed mothers of both the bridegroom and bride.

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Among those booked to sail to-day on the Saale for Southampton and Bremen are Mr. and Mrs. Francis C. Brown, and the Rev. A. W. Hildebrandt and Mrs. Hildebrandt. R. A. Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. Edward P. Bullard, Jr., Mrs. George F. Hinton, William J. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Willard C. Swift, Theodore M. Vail, the Right Rev. W. W. Perrin, Bishop of Columbia, and George Keppel are among those booked to sail to-morrow on the St. Paul for Southampton.

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Mrs. N. W. T. Hatch gave last evening at her residence, 57 West Thirty-seventh Street, a cotillion for her daughter, Miss Nathalie Hatch. The cotillion was led by Miss Hatch. It consisted of five figures, and the favors were natural flowers for several of the figures, and trumpets, drums, balloons, and other toys, flags, &c. The cotillion was danced before supper, which was served by Delmonico. There were thirty-five couples in the cotillion. Brooks and Denton, the banjoists, furnished the music. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Willard Brown, Mr. and Mrs. P. G. Thebaud, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Bull, Miss Eleanor Fitzgerald, Miss Kidd, Miss Rawlins, Miss Robinson, Miss Mary Mortimer, Miss Alice Sands, Mr. and Mrs. Osgood Pell, Miss Mildred Carruth Dix, Miss Emily Trowbridge, Miss Mabel Post, Miss Gladys Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar J. Beales, Miss Rosalie de Goicouria, Miss May Riker, Miss Caroline Bogert, Miss Cecil Boardman, Miss Ethel Thornell, Miss Edna Goadby Loew, Miss Anita Tone, Miss Elsie W. Brown, Miss Madge Niles, the Misses Fanshawe, and the Messrs. Seton Post, Theodore Pell, Louis Fitzgerald, Jr., Howard Willets, Mrs. Gardiner Brown, Mr. Herbert Childs, Miss Prescott Slade, Howard Slade, William C. Camman, Joseph D. Forbes, Herbert N. Rawlins, George C. Foote, Lanmann Bull, Jr., Charles W. Hoadley, Frederick W. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Menzies, Sawtelle Prentice, Reginald Thompson, A. W. S. Cochran, Charles Riker, David Stewart, Walter Stewart, Townsend Morgan, Edward McVickar, Emerson Foote, Jr., W. Scott Cameron, J. Searle Barclay, L. T. Martin, Jr., and Dr. Lewis Rutherford Morris.

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The Japanese wedding and bridal party at Mrs. Herter's last night was a decidedly pretty affair. There were about thirty young women, in handsome and elaborate Japanese costumes, who formed the bridal party, and the Japanese marriage ceremony was carried out in detail, and occupied about half an hour. After this a bridal tea was given in a room furnished to resemble one in that of a Japanese house of a wealthy family, in which Japanese refreshments were served. The performance took place on a stage erected in the large dining room of Mrs. Herter's residence, and some 200 subscribers were present. The proceeds of the entertainment were given to the Emma Willard Scholarship Fund.

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Last evening again demonstrated that, as a rule, the first night of a new play is not a fashionable event. Here and there one may meet well-known people in the fashionable world, but the class of first-nighters is one to itself. The opera, with the ever favorite "Faust," was largely attended, and many of the occupants of parterre boxes went to Mrs. Gerry's ball, thus making the display of beautiful costumes and jewels most notable. Mrs. Astor, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, and Mrs. Starr Miller especially wore beautiful gowns and superb diamonds.

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The house party at Georgian Court, Lakewood, over Sunday arrived yesterday morning in town. Mr. and Mrs. George Gould had with them among others at Lakewood the Count and Countess de Castellane. Georgian Court was illuminated on Saturday evening and the house and grounds presented a beautiful spectacle. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs went over the Sunday to Newport and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt were at Hyde Park on the Hudson. Mr. and Mrs. Almeric Paget and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney are still in the South.

TRANSFERS IN BROOKLYN.

President Rossiter Must Give His Reasons for Withholding Them.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—The State Railroad Commission has not referred to the Attorney General the motion of President Rossiter of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Road in declining to accept the suggestions of the commission regarding the granting of transfers at various points on the roads of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system.

In compliance with the railroad law, President Rossiter has been summoned to attend a conference, to be held in this city on Thursday, for the purpose of ascertaining his reasons why the recommendations of the commission should not be enforced. If he does not convince the commission that the recommendations should not be enforced, the matter will be referred to the Attorney General.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William Lewis Hubbell.

William Lewis Hubbell, Treasurer of the Adams Express Company, died at his home in Bridgeport, Conn., last Friday and was buried there yesterday. Mr. Hubbell was sixty-seven years old. He had been connected with the Adams Express Company for many years. During the civil war, of which he was a veteran, he spent nine months in Libby Prison. He was a member of the Army and Navy Club of this city.

Obituary Notes.

WILLARD JOHNSON, former Assemblyman and a prominent Democratic politician during and after the rebellion, died yesterday at Fulton, this State. He was eighty years old. He made millions as a contractor.

BLAKE G. WALES died at Jeffersonville, Sullivan County, yesterday. He was a delegate to the Republican Convention which nominated Garfield for President, but voted for Blaine until the thirty-sixth ballot.

MRS. DEBORAH S. CUMMINGS, widow of Joseph B. Cummings who was President of Northwestern University, died Sunday at Evanston of bronchial pneumonia. She was born in Augusta, Me., eighty-four years ago.

CALEB J. DILWORTH, a veteran of the civil war and Attorney General of Nebraska from 1878 to 1880, is dead at Omaha. He enlisted as a private from Illinois when the rebellion began, and was mustered out as a Brigadier General.

Dr. T. DANA FITZSIMMONS died Sunday at his home, at 689 Tenth Street, Brooklyn. He was twenty-five years old. He was a graduate of the Long Island College Hospital. He was a member of the Crescent Club, Knights of Columbus, and Columbian Club.

The Rev. EDWARD GRIFFIN PORTER, who was President of the New England Genealogical Society, an active member of the Bostonian Society, and a member of many other historical organizations, died yesterday at Dorchester, Mass., of pneumonia. He was sixty-two years old.

ALVIN T. HULBERT, who for forty years was a Chicago hotel keeper, died in Chicago Sunday night of heart failure. He was born in Rochester, N. Y., seventy-four years ago and began his business career there. Mr. Hulbert had been connected with hotels in several cities in this State, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

Mrs. NANCY OGDEN died Saturday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Esther L. Bradbury, at 305 Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn. She was the widow of Isaac S. Ogden and a daughter of Josiah Hunt, a veteran of the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Ogden was in her ninety-eighth year. She leaves two sons and two daughters. Two brothers also survive her.

DAVID H. WYCKOFF, a pioneer resident of Asbury Park, died yesterday at his home. He was seventy-four years old. Several weeks ago Mr. Wyckoff fell from a porch, breaking a leg and an arm, and sustaining a shock from which he did not recover. Mr. Wyckoff was in business in Asbury Park for many years. He was the author of a history of the town.

Rain-Slaked Lime Causes Fire.

Fire supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion broke out in the storehouse of James P. Hall, dealer in builders' materials, at the foot of Henderson Street, Jersey City, shortly before 3 o'clock A. M. yesterday. Seven horses were suffocated or burned to death. The loss is $8,000, only partly covered by insurance. The fire is believed to have been caused by a quantity of lime stored in the building, and which is said to have been slaked by rain which leaked through the roof.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

E. & W. DRESS SHIRTS. E. & W.
Linen of special weave.

DIED.

AIKMAN.—On Saturday, Feb. 3, 1900, Caroline, daughter of the late Robert and Sarah Aikman.
Funeral services will be held at her late home, 273 Union St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 6th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

BOWMAN.—At Jacksonville, Fla., on Saturday, Feb. 3, 1900, James Bowman, late of Bergen Point, N. J.
Notice hereafter.

BROWER.—On Monday, Feb. 5, 1900, of pneumonia, Harry Van Alst, Jr., son of Harry Van Alst and Caroline O'Connor Brower, aged 5 days.
Funeral private.

COUTANT.—On Monday, Feb. 5, Florence May Coutant, beloved daughter of Hattie and Frank A. Coutant, aged 19 years.
Funeral services at the residence of her parents, 268 7th St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday at 8 P. M.

GILDER.—On Monday, Feb. 5, at Morristown, N. J., in the sixty-second year of his age, William Henry Gilder, late Brevet Major, U. S. V., second son of the late Rev. W. H. and Jane Nutt Gilder.
Interment at Bordentown, N. J.

MORGAN.—On Monday, Feb. 5, 1900, at Wheatly, L. I., Theodore Moran Morgan, son of Edwin D. and Elizabeth M. Morgan, in his sixth year.

MORGAN.—On Monday, Feb. 5, 1900, at Wheatly, L. I., Theodore Moran Morgan, son of Edwin D. and Elizabeth M. Morgan, in his 6th year.
Funeral services will be held at Trinity Church, Roslyn, L. I., on Wednesday morning at 9:30 o'clock. Special train will leave 34th St., N. Y., at 8:20 A. M., Long Island City 8:30 A. M., and returning, arrive at New York about 11:10 A. M. Interment at Hartford, Conn.

MORGAN.—On Feb. 4, 1900, Richard E., aged 27 years, son of T. A. Morgan.
Funeral services at the Central Baptist Church, 42d St., between 7th and 8th Avs., Wednesday, the 7th, at 10 A. M.

MOWER.—On Sunday evening, Feb. 4, Anna Josephine, daughter of the late Thomas G. Mower, M. D., Surgeon, United States Army.
Funeral services at her late residence, 673 Lexington Av., Thursday, Feb. 8, at 10 o'clock A. M.

NEILSON.—At New Brunswick, N. J., on Sat., Feb. 3, 1900, Robert H. Neilson, in the 74th year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 335 George St., on Wednesday next at 2:30 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

PARTRIDGE.—At his residence, 125 Montague St., Brooklyn, Sunday, Feb. 4, Joseph Lyman Partridge, in the 96th year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Pilgrims Tuesday, Feb. 6, at 4:30 P. M. Burial at Leicester, Mass.

SEACORD.—At New Rochelle, N. Y., on Monday, Feb. 5, 1900, Mary, widow of Darius Seacord, in her 89th year.
Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 232 Huguenot St., on Wednesday, Feb. 7, at 2 P. M.

SINCLAIR.—On Sunday, Feb. 4, Mary J. Sloane, wife of John J. Sinclair.
Funeral services from her late residence, 6 East 63d St., Wednesday morning, Feb. 7, at 10 o'clock.

SINCLAIRE.—On Saturday, Feb. 3, 1900, Christina Murray Sinclaire, wife of H. P. Sinclaire, Jr., of Corning, N. Y.
Funeral services at the residence of her mother, Mrs. C. Murray, 112 West 50th St., New York City, on Tuesday, Feb. 6th, at 4 P. M. Interment at Corning.

WYCKOFF.—At Washington, D. C., on Monday, Feb. 5, 1900, Jennie G., wife of William S. Wyckoff, and elder daughter of the late Abraham Ditmas and Mary Gerritsen Polhemus of Brooklyn.
Funeral services will be held at the residence of her sister, Mrs. George Trowbridge, No. 1 West 47th St., on Thursday morning, Feb. 8, at 10 o'clock.

A.—THE KENSICO CEMETERY.
Private station Harlem Railroad; 43 minutes' ride from the Grand Central Depot. Office, 16 E. 42 St.

CYPRESS HILLS CEMETERY.
From Brooklyn Ferries by Electric or Elevated R. R. New York office, 1 Madison Av.

DEATHS REPORTED FEB. 5.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Feb.
ANDERSON, Nellie, 318 E. 34th St...	7	3
BEEDE, Hiram P., 250 W. 26th St...	61	4
BRENNAN, Cornelius, 244 W. 62d St.	65	3
BRODA, Joseph, 1,341 Avenue A.....	1	4
BROOKS, Irene, 253 E. 125th St.....	1	2
BRANDES, August P., 148 E. 47th St.	11	4
BRINCK, Charles L. A., 415 W. 48th..	1	4
BAXTER, Irene L., 329 Hudson St...	2	3
BUTTERFIELD, Louis, 301 W. 120th..	45	4
BLUMENTHAL, Katherine, 56 Rutgers	38	5
CONTARDI, Alphonso, 306 Mott St....	73	4
CAVANAGH, Thurscille, 201 E. 101st..	1	3
CHECK, Gisha, 210 Madison St.....	77	4
COLLINS, John, 140 Cherry St.....	4	3
CAREY, John L., 707 Washington St..	10	4
CORCORAN, Thomas, 142d and Brook..	42	1
CASEY, Patrick J., 225 10th Av.....	39	5
CROHAN, Patrick, 2,380 Old Broadway	26	4
CLARK, Jennie, 157 E. 98th St.....	22	4
DEANE, Ella M., 5 Abington Square..	40	3
DOLINIC, Mary, 255 E. 3d St.....	2	3
DAILEY, John T., Westchester.....	45	1
DOWLING, Emma J., 1,030 Prospect Av.....	40	1
DOWD, James E., 232 E. 100th St....	1	5
EDGAR, Alexander, 67 W. 100th St..	87	3
ELMORE, Gertrude M., 2,327 1st Av..	8	3
ELDRIDGE, Lemuel, 1,539 Broadway.	60	3
FRANCIS, Mabel, 229 W. 63d St.....	1	1
FALKENHEIM, Rosa, 76 7th St.....	1	4
FLOOD, Cecelia, 333 E. 117th St....	1	4
GEMMING, John J., 431 E. 17th St...	66	3
GOLDTHWAIT, Wm. W., 412 W. 124th	28	3
GEARN, Michael, 2,114 Madison Av..	56	2
GOADBY, Elizabeth, 212 Avenue A....	55	3
GRAM, Kaia, 430 E. 84th St.....	79	2
GALLAGHER, Margaret, 240 1st Av..	52	4
GILL, Estello, 80 Perry St.....	34	3
GUERINO, Airselle, 184 W. Houston..	1	4
GLENN, Margaret, 128 Greenwich St..	39	4
HARRIS, Jacob, 123 E. 123d St.....	64	3
HAACK, Jacob, 544 E. 5th St.....	50	3
HAGGERTY, Elsie, 1,395 Lex. Av....	1	4
HUGHES, Richard, 145 W. 108th St..	36	3
HICKEY, David, 120 E. 120th St.....	41	3
JACOBOWICH, Esther, 99 Lewis St..	45	3
JUDGE, Bridget V., 219 E. 127th St...	1	3
KEENAN, Thomas, 16 E. 134th St....	27	3
KORTJOHANN, Henry, 316 E. 33d St.	64	4
KENELLY, Michael, 2,864 Railroad Av.	26	1
KELLY, Kattie, 454 W. 40th St.....	24	5
KIRK, James A., 310 E. 14th St.....	31	3
LOWENSTEIN, George, 480 6th Av....	45	4
LANG, Dorothea, 431 W. 48th St.....	65	3
LANGHOFF, Caroline, 124 Leroy St..	45	2
LOEBER, Christina, 310 E. 83d St....	65	2
LOWRY, William, 268 Willis Av.....	7	1
LEHMAN, Charles, 11 W. 112th St...	1	4
LAIRD, Catherine, 319 W. 13th St....	79	3
MAHER, Mary, 317 E. 40th St.....	40	4
MURPHY, John, 147 Amsterdam Av.	23	4
MANSON, H. P., 324 E. 60th St.....	1	4
MARSAT, Kvetoslav, 1,307 1st Av....	3	3
MURRAY, Susan, 214 W. 69th St...	24	4
MORRELL, Ellen, 244 W. 15th St...	40	3
MULVANEY, W. J., 114 E. 88th St..	1	3
MORGAN, R. E., 68 W. 49th St.....	28	4
MORRIS, Madeleine, Foundling Hosp.	1	3
MARTENS, Eleanor, 306 E. 89th St.	21	2
MCLLENDECK, Mary, 420 6th St....	66	3
MARTENS, John C., 227 Chrystie St..	61	4
MULLANEY, William, 229 W. 49th St.	71	4
MALY, Antonie, 1,803 1st Av.....	1	4
MILLER, Kate, 157 W. 100th St.....	2	3
MARCH, Walter, 421 W. 46th St....	46	4
MAHAN, Robert, 1,447 5th Av.....	2	3
MATTHEWS, Edward, 71 Cherry St..	36	5
MacDONALD, Arthur, Williamsbridge.	57	1
McSHANE, Kitty, 2,099 2d Av.....	17	1
McGLOIN, Catherine, 574 2d Av....	53	4
McCRUM, W. J., 159 E. 27th St....	29	5
McRONALD, David, 452 W. 57th St..	59	4
McLAUGHLIN, Florence, 74 Oliver St.	1	3
NOVACEK, Ottocar, German Hosp..	35	3
O'NEILL, John, Kingsbridge.....	64	1
PECKWORTH, S. G., 10 Van Ness Pl.	55	4
PURCELL, John J., 103 W. 105th St.	24	2
PAULATZO, Joseph, 185th St. and Amsterdam Av.....	4	3
PRYOR, Mary, 134 W. 19th St.....	49	5
PUPILLA, Rosina, 32 Madison St....	2	4
PEPE, Rocco, 232 Mulberry St.....	1	4
PETERS, Ruth, 984 Columbus Av....	2	5
RIGHTMORE, W. V., (M. D.,) 322 E. 19th St.....	35	4
READY, Kathryn, 232 W. 104th St..	1	5
RAYNOR, Harold W., 780 9th Av...	1	4
SCHARLIN, Newman, 158 Henry St..	22	4
STENSON, Grace H., Umadilla, N. Y.	24	4
SCHNEPER, Fred P., 1,073 1st Av..	1	3
SEXAMER, Albert, 1,830 2d Av.....	1	3
SCHILLINGER, Caroline, 119 E. 3d..	79	5
SINCLAIRE, Christian, 112 W. 80th St	43	3
SETZER, August, 216 E. 120th St....	69	4
SMITH, Jennie, 455 W. 13th St....	1	5
SLATTERY, John, 346 E. 105th St....	45	4
SHEPIRS, Mendel, 64 Attorney St..	68	4
SISK, Annie, 772 10th Av.....	1	4
TUCKER, Mamie, 447 W. 28th St....	24	2
TENGELER, Ida, 943 Columbus Av..	1	3
THOMPSON, Thomas, 313 E. 103d St.	39	4
TRAYNOR, Theresa, 228 W. 27th St..	19	3
THOMAS, George, 222 W. 65th St....	39	2
ULLHOF, Henry S., 592 10th Av....	37	3
VETTER, Therese, 621 E. 16th St....	6	5
VAN MOERKERKEN, H., 36 W. 73d..	64	4
WHITE, Florence, 110 Canal St.....	1	4
WEYPRECHT, Meta, 226 2d Av.....	75	3
WARREN, David, 512 E. 18th St....	36	2
WELLS, Grace, 6 W. 99th St.....	1	3
WURTHMAN, Edith L., 331 E. 20th.	1	3
WOLFMAN, Samuel, 88 Lewis St...	6	4
WASHBURN, Albert, canal boat foot of E. 28th St.....	45	3
WILLIAMS, Catherine, 75 West St....	61	4
YOUNG, Lizzie M., 591 E. 143d St..	29	1
ZITO, Gervasia, 352 1st Av.....	1	5

Brooklyn.

BRIEGLIB, Elizabeth, 194 Monitor St	22	2
BOWER, John F., Jr., 579 Warren St.	1	4
BAYARD, Anne, 674 Hancock St.....	52	4
BENNETT, Jacob, 408 Rodney St....	68	3
CONWAY, William D., 118 Prospect	1	3
CULLEN, Edward, 478 Hicks St.....	19	3
DETTLING, Louis, 1,108 Fulton St..	1	4
DUFFY, John J., 211 Van Brunt St..	35	3
DOYLE, Ann, 595 10th St.....	65	3
D'AURIA, Maria, 169 Prospect St....	1	4
EVANS, Minnie D., Brooklyn Hosp..	1	2
FITZSIMMONS, Thomas D., 689 10th	25	4
FREITAG, Daniel, 253 Jefferson St..	4	3
FALLON, Bridget, Sterling St. and Nostrand Av.....	61	3
GUILFOYLE, Mary, 256 Front St....	44	3
GANE, Charles F., St. Catharine's Hos	32	3
GILDE, Tejada Antonio, 288 Cumberland St.....	48	4
HARKINS, Gertrude, 509 Court St....	1	4
HICKEY, Anna, 418 Smith St.....	5	4
HANSEN, Michael, Kings Co. Almshouse.....	59	31
HART, Christine, 591 Vanderbilt Av.	2	5
HARRISON, Eliza H., 197 So. Oxford	78	4
KELLEY, Kate F., 232 Bergen St....	30	3
KRAEMER, Carrie, 194 Rockaway Av	1	4
KINZER, Eleanor, 928 Bergen St....	1	4
KEMETHER, Josephine, 65 Diamond	70	4
KLEIBERG, Hansine, 899 4th Av....	1	3
LOECHNER, Elizabeth, St. Catharine's Hospital.....	64	4
LATHAM, ——, 41 Lafayette Av.....	1	3
LACKMANN, William H., 144 23d St.	45	3
MILLER, John, 40 Covert St.....	65	4
MILLER, Hily, 39 Lorimer St.....	1	4
MARSTERS, Emeline B., 800 B'way	45	3
McNALLY, John, 157 Hoskins St....	66	3
NEEDHAM, Agnes J., 889 3d Av....	35	2
ORAM, George, Kings Co. Hospital..	1	31
PARKER, James J., Kings Co. Jail..	70	1
PATTERSON, William J., Homeop. Hospital.....	43	5
PIDGEON, Ada, 136 Meserole Av....	41	3
POWELL, William, 366½ Manhattan Av.....	1	4
RAINONE, Filomena, 9 Garnet St....	1	4
RISCHERT, Elizabeth, 819 Dean St...	89	2
RUGHAASE, Gertie, Brooklyn Hosp..	7	3
SCHULER, Otto, 98 Monitor St.....	1	4
SULLIVAN, Ellen, 180 W. 9th St....	1	4
SCHEAMBUSCH, Elina M., 239 Stockton St.....	60	3
SCHILHOSKY, Edward, 197 Knickerbocker Av.....	1	3
STRATTON, James, 207 Spencer St..	68	3
SAVARESE, Antonio, Erie Basin....	55	3
SCHAFFERT, Robert R., 815 Park Av	1	3
SNELL, Clara, Avenue L, near Rockaway Av.....	25	2
SCHNABEL, Jacob, 89 Driggs Av....	59	2
STEFFINS, —, 29 Reid Av.....	1	4
SCHMIDT, Catharine, St. Catharine's Hospital.....	55	2
SOMERVILLE, Rose, 66th St., near 6th Av.....	73	5
TIGHE, Francis J., 179 Conover St....	1	4
WEIDOW, Antonio, 312 McDougal St.	2	4
WARD, Edward, Kings Co. Hospital.	56	1
WEISS, Jacob, 97 Scholes St.....	28	3
WOLF, John, 279 Scholes St.....	30	2
WILLHELM, Phillipine, 544 Jerome.	65	2
WEBSTER, Robert A., 352 Hicks St.	1	4
ZIMMER, William, L. I. Col. Hosp..	53	4

SPECIAL NOTICES.

JAMES P. SILO, Auctioneer.
FIFTH AVENUE ART GALLERY.
Now on Free Exhibition.
OIL PAINTINGS
By Representative
AMERICAN ARTISTS
at the
Fifth Avenue Art Galleries,
366 FIFTH AVENUE,
For AUCTION, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATUR

FALLOWS BILL IS PASSED

No Opposition to School Teachers' Measure in Either House.

SENT TO MAYOR VAN WYCK

Only Debate on the Bill Was Over the Question of Its Authorship—Ahearn's Statement.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—The Fallows School Teachers' bill, which provides for the immediate relief of the unpaid school teachers of Queens and Richmond Counties, was passed by both the Assembly and the Senate to-night, there being no opposition to the measure in either house. Immediately after the bill passed the Senate it was handed to the Lieutenant Governor for his signature, and a special messenger was dispatched to carry it to Mayor Van Wyck.

The only incident of the passage of the bill in the Senate was the accentuation of the controversy between Mr. Fallows and Senator Ford as to the authorship of the bill. Senator Ford declared that he himself had sent the bill to Mr. Fallows, and Mr. Fallows protested, with the corroboration of E. L. Stevens, President of the School Board of the Borough of Queens, that the bill had been originally delivered to Mr. Fallows by Mr. Stevens.

When the bill had been read, Senator Ford asked unanimous consent that it be immediately ordered to a third reading, and passed. Senator Ahearn stated the position of the minority, withdrawing all objections.

Senator Ahearn declared that the minority believed "the Coler-Grady bill the only proper one, and not the bill which has been suggested by the gentleman who is responsible for Chapter 1,065 of the City Charter, which, it is agreed, has caused all the trouble."

Senator Ford in reply asserted that the only source of Senator Ahearn's objection was the fact that some other Senator should have introduced a bill affecting teachers' salaries.

In the Assembly, 131 votes were recorded in the bill's favor, there being no negative votes.

FOR THE RELIEF OF COURTS.

Mr. Weekes's Plan to Deal with Congested Trial Term Calendars.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—Assemblyman Weekes of New York introduced a concurrent resolution in the Assembly to-night amending the Constitution. Though general in character, it is intended to relieve the congested trial term calendars in the First Judicial District.

Mr. Weekes thinks his bill is a great improvement over Senator Grady's bill, which amends the Constitution so as to provide for seven additional Justices to be elected, four for the Borough of Manhattan and three for Brooklyn. Mr. Weekes's resolution permits the Governor to designate the Justices required, who shall act as Trial Commissioners for such specified period as the Appellate Division may deem requisite. This plan is now in operation in the Court of Appeals.

The resolution provides that the persons designated as Commissioners shall be attorneys and counselors at law of at least fifteen years' standing, practicing and residing in the judicial district in which they are appointed. Their jurisdiction shall be limited to the trial of such actions and special proceedings, and the disposition of such business upon the Trial Term calendars of the Supreme Court as may be assigned to them, and subject to such regulations as shall be made by the Appellate Division.

Every Trial Commissioner, when holding a trial term, shall exercise all the powers conferred by law upon Trial Justices of the Supreme Court in the trial of actions and special proceedings, and may settle a case upon appeal after the expiration of his specified term.

Each Trial Commissioner shall be paid while actually engaged under his designation such sum monthly as shall be equal to the salary for a like period of a Justice of the Supreme Court in the judicial district to which he shall be appointed.

Each of such Trial Commissioners may appoint such attendants for the Trial Term to which he is assigned as may be necessary, not exceeding four, and all existing provisions of law relating to the appointment of clerks and stenographers for the parts and terms of the Supreme Court in the several judicial districts shall be applicable to the Trial Terms to which such Trial Commissioners may be assigned.

MODIFIES WATER SUPPLY LAW.

Amendment to Greater New York Charter Introduced.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—Mr. Morgan of Kings County, at the instigation of the Merchants' Association of New York, to-night introduced a proposed amendment to the Greater New York charter which is designed to give the city greater power and privileges with regard to the source of its water supply.

Under the existing law the city is prohibited from taking any portion of its water supply from any watershed if the county in which the watershed is located shall have taken water rights. The effect is that if any city within this watershed shall have laid pipes or made other claim to the water rights the City of New York is prevented from taking any part of the water. The amendment proposed provides that the water must be actually used and necessary for the city by which it is claimed.

It is believed that the measure, if passed, will also do away with the claims of the Ramapo Water Company, as it provides that a water company to protect its alleged franchise rights shall demonstrate that it is actually using the watershed it pretends to occupy.

TO MODIFY BUILDING LAWS.

Proposed Regulation as to Actions for Removal of Extensions.

ALBANY Feb. 5.—Senator Marshall to-night proposed a new section to the building laws of the New York City charter in a bill which provides that if the front or exterior wall of any building now standing shall extend not more than ten inches upon any street the walls shall not be removable unless an action be instituted [illegible] within one year from the passage of the act and notice of the pendency of such action is filed in the office of the County Clerk.

If a part of a building now standing known as a bay or oriel window shall extend not more than twelve inches beyond the exterior wall, the structure shall not be removable unless action be begun as in the previous case.

BILL TO REGULATE BAKERIES.

It Would Also Prevent the Sale of Impure Bread and Cake.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—Assemblyman O'Connell of New York introduced a bill in the House to-night to regulate the sale of impure bread and cake, to prevent bakers who are consumptives or afflicted with other diseases from working in bakeries, and also regulating their work hours on Saturdays and Sundays.

Under the provisions of the bill no baker or confectioner will be permitted to work between the hours of 6 o'clock Saturday evening and 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon, except to set the sponges, unless he observes another day of the week than Sunday as a day of religious rest.

All cake and bread exposed for sale in cities of the first class upon the sidewalks or while being delivered must be inclosed in a glass case, box, or other receptacle to protect it from dirt, dust, or rain. The factory Inspector is directed to designate ten of his force of deputies to inspect bakeries and enforce the provisions of this act.

NAVAL MILITIA WANTS ARMORY.

Bill Granting an Appropriation to be Introduced.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—Adjt. Gen. Hoffman and Capt. Miller and Lieut. Frye of the State Naval Militia conferred with Gov. Roosevelt to-day relative to an appropriation which the Naval Militia seems in order to construct a boathouse or armory for its use. The Governor is in hearty sympathy with this movement, and said so at the conference. A bill making an appropriation is being prepared, and will be introduced in the Legislature.

Gov. Roosevelt said relative to this subject to-night:

"I am in favor of an appropriation for a Naval Militia armory. I am very anxious that it should be made, just as I am that one of the State regiments be made a regiment of heavy artillery. The State should prepare to give the Nation all the aid it can in time of war. As Assistant Secretary of the Navy I know the alarm which is felt about coast defenses when war comes. It is then too late to prepare them properly. That must be done in time of peace."

GROSSMAN OPPOSES TAX BILLS.

In Albany to Fight Measures Aimed at Bank Deposits and Mortgages.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—Ex-Assemblyman George J. Grossman of New York came to Albany to-night as the representative of the Twenty-third Ward Property Owners' Association to protest against the passage of the bill to impose a tax on savings banks' deposits and also against the passage of the Allds-Stranahan bill to tax mortgages. Mr. Grossman said property owners in the Bronx were almost a unit in their opposition to both measures. Speaking of the Mortgage Tax bill, Mr. Grossman said:

"The bill is very loosely drawn. For instance, the individual or individuals who hold corporate bonds which are secured by general mortgage are to be taxed. Any one familiar with the transferring of bonds of corporations is quite well aware that they are purchased like merchandise, and that no record is kept. The corporation issuing the same should pay the tax thereon. This would save trouble and expense, and there would not be the possibility of the shifting of responsibility.

"The expenses in carrying out the law are extremely excessive. It looks as if the Republicans, in this bill, had in mind the creating of more sinecure offices for favorites. I would reduce the rate to two mills on mortgages on specific real property and have the rate four mills on general mortgages given by corporations to Trustees to secure general bonds."

TREAT'S SAVINGS BANK BILL.

Understood Both Houses Are Against It—Considered Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—A poll of both houses of the Legislature was taken to-night on the Treat bill, which imposes a tax on all deposits in savings banks in excess of $1,000. It is understood a majority of the members of each house declared against the measure.

It is not believed the bill will be passed. It is the reported intention of the majority leaders to recommit the bill to the Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment, and it is said that it in all probability will be killed in committee.

PASSAGE OF BILLS.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—The Senate to-night passed the following bills:

Assemblyman ALLDS—Increasing the salary of the Secretary of the Paris Exposition Commission from $2,500 to $5,000.

Senator FORD—Authorizing the Police Board of New York City to inquire into the dismissal from the police force of Patrick Ginley, a patrolman, and in its discretion to reinstate him.

Senator ELSBERG—Allowing the New York Police Commissioners, in their discretion, to reappoint Cornelius D. Westbrook, Jr., who resigned from the police force Sept. 18, 1882.

Senator CULLEN—Authorizing the Police Commissioners of New York to rehear and determine the charges against Philip Ryan, a policeman, for reinstatement in the department.

Senator ELSBERG—To provide for the construction of a public building in Bryant Park, in the City of New York, to be occupied by the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden foundations.

In the Assembly the following bills were passed:

Mr. COOLEY—To prevent the operating of streets or roads through the grounds of the Sacred Heart Academy in the Borough of the Bronx, New York City.

Mr. DOUGHTY—Permitting the Board of Supervisors of Nassau County to act as a Board of Canvassers.

Mr. GALB—Authorizing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York City to purchase apparatus for the volunteer fire companies in the Borough of Queens.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S REPORT.

He Suggests that All Acts, Except Those Which Must Be Operative at Once, Go Into Effect Sept. 1.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—In his annual report Attorney General John C. Davies says, under the head "A Suggestion as to the Time of Taking Effect of Statutes":

"It is respectfully suggested to the Legislature that all acts be made to take effect on the 1st day of September succeeding their passage, except such as by their nature must be operative at once. The large number of statutes enacted yearly makes it almost impossible for the public to keep abreast of new legislation by reading the acts as published, and as the session laws cannot be issued until after the Legislature adjourns, many officials and private citizens remain ignorant of laws which vitally affect them and innocently commit errors which are difficult and vexatious to correct.

"It is a significant fact that this office is seldom called upon by the public to interpret an act which goes into effect several months after its passage, for the reason that sufficient time elapses for the public to become familiar with its provisions and to construe them with deliberation. It is believed that the adoption of this suggestion would be welcome to the public and productive of good results."

Speaking of the giving of opinions by his office, the Attorney General says:

"For years past a custom has been growing in this department which has gradually assumed large proportions. I refer to the giving of opinions to other than State officers. The Attorney General is the legal adviser of the officers of the State, and in that capacity is daily called upon to give opinions upon questions of a public nature; he is not the adviser of local officers and private persons, but it has grown to be the custom to give opinions to such officers and persons out of courtesy, and they are now sought as of right; before the duties of this department had become so numerous and the amount of business so great, these courtesy opinions were not so burdensome, but they have now reached such proportions as to require the constant attention of one and sometimes more deputies for their consideration."

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

Annual Report Attacks Present Employers' Liability Laws.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—The annual report of Commissioner McMackin of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which has just been issued, contains the results of a special investigation into accidents and injuries sustained by employes of twelve different manufacturing industries in this State. The number of employes covered in this investigation is about one-half of the total number employed. The average percentage of injuries reported is very low, only 1.61, but on the theory that a great number of accidents are never reported the Commissioner estimates the real percentage at 4.4.

The average number of days lost per capita was fifteen, although a majority of injuries happened to the fingers of the employes, due principally to contact with the circular, or "buzz," saw.

The report attacks the present employers' liability laws, which are not in statute form, and demands that a statute similar to the English Workmen's Compensation act be passed, increasing the liability of employers for accidents to employes, on the ground that only 31.14 per cent. of the injuries are due to the carelessness of the injured or of a co-employe.

The report also criticises the present method of conducting liability insurance in this country. This business has been doubled in volume within a few years, which is principally due to the profits accumulated, as only about 40 per cent. of the premiums paid in are paid out for losses. In Germany 82 per cent. of the expenditures of the insurance companies go directly to the workmen.

The second part of the report is devoted to statistics of wages earned from June, 1896, to June, 1899. During the year 1896-1897 the increase was only 1.4 per cent. The following year it rose to 7.2 per cent., and last year it broke the record, with 9.2 per cent.

Part 3 of the report advocates the passage of a law to abolish the abuses practiced by the intelligence bureaus. It also contains a report of the Superintendent of the New York State Free Employment Bureau, showing that out of 5,289 persons registered in the year ending Dec. 31, 1899, 2,401 secured employment.

For Taxation of Bills of Lading.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—Senator La Roche to-night introduced a bill which compels all railroads and steamboat companies to pay the revenue tax on all bills of lading, and providing a penalty of $50 for each failure to do so.

STORM WORKS MUCH HAVOC

Damage from Wind and Rain in This Vicinity.

DEATH FROM BREAKING DAM

One Man Drowned and Another Missing Near Bloomfield, N. J.—Other Accidents.

The wind and rain storm which raged over Greater New York and vicinity Sunday night and yesterday morning proved by far the most destructive that has occurred this season. The storm began during the early hours by a downpour of rain, which hourly increased in violence, and was joined about midnight by a fierce westerly gale, which, springing up with a velocity of from thirty-five to forty miles an hour, increased rapidly, until, at its height, it was whirling the sheets of rain through the streets at the rate of sixty-six miles an hour.

The wind and rain seemed to vie with each other in creating havoc, which was wrought in every part of the city. Signs were blown down and scattered about the streets, chimneys were tumbled down, and plate windows, unable to withstand the terrific pressure of the wind, gave way with a crash. Hundreds of cellars were flooded. To add to the destructiveness of the storm the vast fields of drifting ice, relics of the recent cold snap, were torn from the rivers and swept into the harbor, choking traffic, crushing small boats, and causing great inconvenience and delay in the docking of steamships and ferryboats.

In the suburban cities and towns the great downpour of rain caused even more damage than in the city. Rivers and brooks were swelled out of their banks and overflowed miles of territory, dams were broken and many buildings undermined. The breaking of a dam across Second River, near Bloomfield, N. J., drowned one man and another is missing.

A freight train was derailed by the flood on the New York Central Railroad and three or four cars were wrecked. Reports of accidents more or less serious came in all day from an extensive district.

Shortly after midnight the fierce onslaught of the wind crushed in a large plate-glass window in the store of Cowperthwait & Co., at 193 Park Row. A wooden "danger" sign which stood in front of 840 Broadway was blown by the wind, at 7:20 o'clock yesterday morning, against Charles Meyer, twenty-four years old, of 66 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street. Meyer was internally injured, and was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital. The sub-cellar of McKesson & Robbins, wholesale druggists, at 91 Fulton Street, was flooded with water and considerable damage done.

The total rainfall during the storm, according to the local Weather Bureau officials was 1.60 inches, which is considered exceptionally heavy. The rain ceased falling during the early morning hours, but the wind kept up a few hours longer, continuing at the speed of a gale until nearly noon, packing and jamming the harbor with ice. The result was that all the slips on the east side of the rivers and harbor were completely choked, making it almost impossible for a time to dock ships and ferryboats. In all the ferry landings men were kept at work trying to clear the ice out.

In addition to the ice, the high wind from the west added to the difficulty of docking the big vessels. The wind not only kept the ice in the slips, but had a tendency to drive the big craft against the ends of the piers. The Anchor Line steamship Anchoria, which left Quarantine shortly after 8 o'clock, did not land her passengers until 11 o'clock. Even then it was necessary after she came alongside her pier to put a tug to work clearing out the ice between her and the spiling so that she could be brought close in.

For the first time this Winter the Atlantic Basin, in South Brooklyn, was choked with ice, and boats experienced some difficulty in getting around. Much of the ice which floated down the river was driven by the gale into the basin.

Much concern was felt by the authorities at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday over the condition of Dry Dock No. 2. It is said that the dock is in danger of collapsing. The heavy rain, it was said, had badly weakened one side of the dock, and the sea wall had been weakened by the strain it had been subjected to during the past two days by the heavy tides and stiff northwest gale, which have been driving the water against it. The ice, which has become packed into the basin, is looked upon as another danger to the dock. The weak spots in the dock were temporarily stengthened yesterday. The dock partially collapsed in July last, and workmen are now engaged in repairing it. It is 500 feet long and 100 feet wide at the top.

The only fatal accident reported as having been caused by the storm was the breaking of a dam across Second River, near Bloomfield, N. J., when Louis Geiger of Fairmount Place, Bloomfield, was drowned. James Dailey of Belleville Township, a friend of Geiger, is missing, and is believed to have been drowned in the same time. The dam was at the Empire Print Works. Geiger was the night watchman at the works, and Dailey is supposed to have been in the factory with him.

The dam, which confined the water used as a motor power in the mills, was built of masonry and heavy timbers. It was about 100 feet long. The pond formed by the water held in check by the dam was 1,000 feet long, 200 feet wide, and 11 or 12 feet deep at the deepest parts. If the water rose to the full height of the dam it would flood the buildings, and it was part of Geiger's duties to see that the water in the pond did not rise so high, and he had to manipulate two gates in the dam to let the excess water run through.

The pond was covered by a coating of ice four or five inches thick. The heavy rains of last night swelled the large body of water, and it began rising rapidly. It is thought the watchman, noticing the rise and fearing for the safety of the buildings, called Dailey to assist him in preventing a flood. It is supposed that the men went out upon the dam and started to raise the gates so as to let the water run out from below, and that the ice was dammed at the gates and the men were working to free it when the dam gave way.

The heavy downpour of rain caused the Bronx River to overflow its banks and flood property along its line. Foot bridges were swept away by the torrent, and considerable damage was done by carrying away outhouses, fences, &c. It was not until late in the afternoon that the river assumed anything like its usual condition.

A most serious mishap occurred on the Central Railroad near Hastings. A freight train was derailed by a washout early yesterday morning, and three or four of the cars were wrecked. No one was injured. The cars fell in such a position as to block the incoming and outgoing trains. The trains carrying business men to New York were blocked for a considerable time.

About fifty houses on the banks of the Bronx River had their cellars flooded with water from the overflowed river. At Sherwood Park there were a dozen houses so completely surrounded that the occupants had to use boats to get to and from them. In some cases the water rose to the lower floor, and caused the families to hastily vacate them and seek refuge in the upper stories. In the same vicinity the waters flooded a number of henccops and drowned the chickens.

The power house of the Connecticut Traction Company, in Mount Vernon, was flooded yesterday morning, and the fires put out, bringing the company's entire system to a standstill. After a few hours the water receded and the road was in working order again.

Two large icehouses near Little Falls, N. Y., containing several hundred tons of ice, have been washed away and the cakes of ice carried along the brooks for miles. On the outskirts of this village thousands of cakes are strewn along the river shore, while many more were washed over fields and piled up against houses and barns.

Several slight washouts and landslides were reported along the line of the Greenwood Lake Railroad, and many wires are down. The Raritan River and all its branches were flooded. The North Branch was never known to be higher. This was the case with practically all the Long Island streams.

Willkommen's Rough Voyage.

The German oil tank steamer Willkommen, which arrived last night from Hamburg, reported a tempestuous voyage of twenty-six days from the English Channel, encountering northwest and southwest gales and tremendous head seas. She was compelled to put into Halifax for coal on Feb. 2. Her machinery became disabled, the air pumps and pump blocks being broken, and she had to lay to for forty-two hours making temporary repairs.

THE CITY GUARDIANS DINE

Police Endowment Association Revives a Popular Custom.

Large Gathering at the Waldorf-Astoria, in Which Politicians, Officials, and Others Participate.

Not since the old days and before the Lexow Investigating Committee came down to New York and shook the police force to its foundations have the Chief, Inspectors, and Captains of the department felt equal to one of their old-time social gatherings, which were known as the Captains' dinners, until last night, when the first annual dinner of the New York City Police Endowment Association was held in the gayly decorated ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria. There were 702 covers for men of all classes, in all walks of life, and of all political creeds.

Police Commissioners, Judges, lawyers, politicians, clergymen, and city officials occupied the places of honor at the platform table, while at the other nine tables that ran up and down the big ballroom, city officials, all the Police Inspectors and Captains, the leaders of political organizations, smaller politicians, bookmakers, saloon keepers, and proprietors of boxing clubs sat happily through an excellent dinner, and then boisterously through part of the speechmaking.

It was an affair like the old "Captains' dinners," but it was on a more magnificent scale, for it was a sociable gathering of the leaders of the police force and many of the men they are brought into contact with.

Contrary to the custom at the "Captains' dinners," at which some of the things that were said were afterward used against the speakers at the investigation, the police officials took no part in the speechmaking.

Edward Lauterbach, who acted as toastmaster, had a most unhappy time, for in a hopeless attempt to make himself heard above the din, he became so hoarse that when order was finally restored he could scarcely speak.

When the cigars had been served and Mr. Lauterbach arose, he rapped for order, but his rapping did not meet with the prompt response it used to at a Republican meeting. Inspector Donald Grant came to his rescue. Standing upon a chair, he announced, in loud tones, that Mr. Lauterbach was trying to speak. Quiet was restored.

The toastmaster, in a weak voice, said:

"It is the first opportunity you and I have had to get a meal from the policemen since the great reform wave swept over the city, and now that it has passed on, as all waves do, I think we may go on without interruption to enjoy many more like it. Our guests are gathered to-night irrespective of politics or partisanship, in good fellowship, and they represent typically the citizenship of New York.

"In a recent investigation the question was asked, 'Is it true that Republican and Democratic politicians meet socially at times?' This gathering furnishes an answer in the affirmative, and the meeting is with the members of a body of men controlled by a bi-partisan Police Commission."

Letters of regreat from Gov. Roosevelt and Admiral Dewey were read, and the mention of the Admiral's name brought out a cheer. Mr. Lauterbach made this the excuse for paying the police force a compliment, for he referred to the handling of the crowds at the Dewey parade as a test of the efficiency of the men, and he pronounced them the best set of public guardians in the world.

The speeches in response to the five toasts, "The City of New York," "Our Guests," "The Judiciary," "The Press," and "The Police Department," were almost all in a light vein, and all but one treated slightly of politics. John W. Keller, who spoke to the last toast, steered clear of politics, and confined his remarks to praise of the Police Deparment and its members. Ex-City Magistrate Job E. Hedges, whom Mr. Lauterbach introduced as "a relic of shipwrecked reform," said some things in a jocular vein that gave his former political opponents food for thought. Before he took the floor Commissioner of Public Improvements Maurice F. Holahan jumped from his chair and remarked: "It would be hard for a Republican to say anything appropriate on this occasion, and I would like every Democrat and every Republican to remain as quiet as possible while Mr. Hedges speaks.

Mr. Hedges said: "I have heard that speech of Lauterbach's so often on the subject of reform that I have become used to it. He used to come down to the City Hall in the morning and tell us what great men we were, and in the evening tell us we had no right to live. If a person should casually look around the galleries, he might suppose this house was but half full. [Laughter.] A more careful scrutiny would convince him that it was entirely full.

Simeon Ford said hotel keepers and policemen were alike, because both took in the public; both made all sorts of charges, and then gave them all the comforts of home and the club, the policemen particularly the comforts of the club.

Justice Gildersleeve announced that Edward Bell had deposited yesterday the sum of $1,000, as a fund with which to pay for a police medal, to be awarded for bravery each year to a member of the police force.

Among the guests at the dinner were John F. Carroll, Benjamin B. Odell, George W. Aldrich, Father Doyle, ex-Sheriff Thomas J. Dunn, Samuel Sanders, James H. Breslin, Anthony N. Brady, Matthew Corbett, John E. McDonald, Peter J. Doelzer, Senator Elsberg, Senator Plunkitt, Abraham Gruber, Peter F. Meyer, Congressman George B. McClellan, W. M. K. Olcott, Justice James A. O'Gorman, and John Reisenweber.

ROBBERS AT MARINERS' HARBOR

Five Men Force an Entrance to the Ferry House, Gag Watchman, and Blow Open the Safe.

A bold robbery took place early yesterday morning in the ferry house of the New Jersey and Staten Island Ferry, which operates between Staten Island and Elizabeth, at Mariners' Harbor, Staten Island. Five men entered the place, gagged the watchman, blew the small office safe open with dynamite or giant powder, almost wrecked the building and stole its contents, $94.50.

Joseph Long, the watchman, was dozing in a chair when, at about 1:40 A. M. there was a tap on the door. Long awoke with a start and asked what was wanted. A voice answered, "Can I come inside and wait until the first boat in the morning?"

Long replied that it was against the rules. Immediately a window was broken, an arm was thrust through the opening, and a revolver pointed at his head. An entrance was then forced and after four men had entered the door was closed and locked. The four men took charge of Long while the fifth crawled through the window. Long was bound and gagged, while the robbers ransacked the place. Then all was quiet for a few minutes, when there was a loud detonation, and the door of the safe was blown to atoms. The weighing and gum machines were next attacked and wrecked and the contents, amounting to possibly 50 cents, stolen.

A few minutes later the men left the building, leaving Long bound and helpless on a bench. One of the robbers offered Long a chew of tobacco, but did not make any attempt to remove the man's gag.

Albert S. Baker, the ticket agent, arrived at the ferry at 6 o'clock and found Long lying bound and gagged upon the seat so exhausted that he could hardly speak. When Baker went to the telephone to notify the police he found that the burglars had cut the wires.

In addition to the cash, the burglars made away with a fifty-dollar check, drawn by Clark & Gibbs, coal dealers, of Front Street, Elizabethport, as well as papers and tickets.

Long was unable to give an accurate description of the assailants, except that one was a colored man and another was very tall. They all wore masks. The police are at work on the case, but they have not as yet made any arrests. They are of the opinion that the cracksmen were from New Jersey.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

WINSTON, N. C., Feb. 5.—Fire at Greensborough yesterday destroyed the clothing store of C. M. Vanstery & Co. The firm's loss is $80,000, with $35,000 insurance. The stocks of the Sample-Brown Mercantile Company, dry goods, and J. W. Scott & Co., grocers, were damaged by water.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 5.—The Echo Mountain House, a large hotel on Mount Lowe, near Pasadena, burned down to-day. All the guests escaped, uninjured. The loss is in the neighborhood of $100,000.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Admiral and Mrs. George Dewey, Washington; Joy Morton, Chicago; Lieut. H. H. Caldwell, aide to Admiral Dewey; C. H. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass.; Samuel Hubbard, Jr., Cape Nome, Alaska.

MANHATTAN—George L. Miller, Pawtucket; B. Fleury, Paris; C. A. Bowles, Springfield, Mass.

MURRAY HILL—Gen. Amasa Parker, Albany.

HOLLAND—R. Dangerfield, Washington; Valleton de Bospiere, Trinidad, B. W. I.; Charles P. Searle, Boston.

IMPERIAL—William Ewan, Cleveland; John L. Romer, Buffalo; S. Bevan Miller, Baltimore.

PLAZA—Prince and Princess E. Lwoff, St. Petersburg, Russia.

NETHERLAND—Meredith Read, Albany.

SAVOY—Postmaster J. A. Leggett, Troy; the Rev. George Harris, D. D., President of Amherst College; the Rev. George T. Purves, D. D., Princeton; Mrs. Caroline Hazzard, President of Wellesley College.

GRAND—H. C. Wallace, Scranton; J. J. Bush, Elmira.

FIFTH AVENUE—J. Russell, Winnipeg; D. A. Chambers, Washington; A. S. Tanheuza, Chile.

ASTOR—G. Krosschell, Holland; Andrew Bergman, Holland; J. M. Evans, Arizona.

MARLBOROUGH—J. Watson Vail, Poughkeepsie.

STURTEVANT—C. D. Ward, Chicago.

ALBEMARLE—M. R. Washburn, Providence; E. C. Knight, Jr., Philadelphia; A. D. Stevens, Andover, Mass.; E. L. Parker, Boston.

HOFFMAN—Dr. F. D. Bickford, Salt Lake City; D. J. Power, Atlanta.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Klein, S., Chicago, Ill.; P. Ostertag, furnishing goods; 406 Broadway; Belvedere House.

Daniels & Fisher, Denver, Col.; H. C. Jones, domestics and linens; 56 Worth Street; Rossmore Hotel.

Loewenstein, B., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; S. A. Meyers, notions and trimmings; J. O. McClintock, cloaks and suits; 51 Leonard Street.

Nugent, B., & Brother, St. Louis, Mo.; S. Long, furnishing goods; Mr. Barnes, laces; 377 Broadway.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; R. A. Parrott, millinery; 2 Walker Street.

Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; J. D. Van Houten, cloaks and suits; S. C. Brown, hosiery; 2 Walker Street.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. A. Hengerer, linens; C. A. Hengerer, carpets; G. E. Hengerer, upholstery goods; G. A. Kilborn, dress goods; C. A. Bechtold, domestics; Mr. Maneer, underwear; Miss Scholl, underwear; Miss Morrison, millinery; R. Kuehne, millinery; M. Scheuerman, millinery; 377 Broadway.

Smith, Murray & Co., Bridgeport, Conn.; Mr. Black, cloaks and waists; 57 White Street.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; A. E. Mitchell, domestics; 57 White Street.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Mr. McDonald, laces; Mr. Moffitt, hosiery; 57 White Street.

O'Neil, M., & Co., Akron, Ohio; Miss Hallman, laces and embroideries; 45 Lispenard Street.

Newhall, E. W., & Co., Seattle, Washington; Miss Mygatt, millinery; 45 Lispenard Street.

Loewenstein, B., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; S. Folz, dress goods; 51 Leonard Street.

Sturtevant, H. H., & Co., Zanesville, Ohio; H. H. Sturtevant, general buyer; 45 Lispenard Street.

Robinson, J. W., Company, The, Los Angeles, Cal.; J. E. Parish, cloaks and suits; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Martin & Naylor, Gloversville, N. Y.; J. Naylor, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street.

Walker Brothers Dry Goods Company, Salt Lake City, Utah; J. H. Sneip, general buyer; 45 Lispenard Street.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss Livingstone, muslin underwear and infants' wear; Miss Steinberg, notions; 43 Leonard Street.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; W. J. Rogus, cloths and cloaks; 57 White St.

Welch, Weisman & Co., Danville, Ky.; J. E. Weisman, dry goods; Westminster Hotel.

Denver Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; C. H. Lovin, cloaks and suits; 487 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.

Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; L. Casler, cloaks and suits; Park Avenue Hotel.

Weil, R., Spokane, Wash.; R. W. Smart, silks; Hotel Albert.

Braman, C. L., Co., The, Terra Haute, Ind.; G. L. McJohnson, dry goods; C. L. Braman, notions and furnishing goods; 87 Franklin Street; Hotel Albert.

Newcomb, Endicott & Co., Detroit, Mich.; F. T. Buchanan, carpets and upholstery goods; 341 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.

Levis-Zukowski Mercantile Company, St. Louis, Mo.; S. Levis, hats; 621 Broadway; Belvedere House.

Spokane Dry Goods Company, Spokane, Wash.; W. S. Newton, notions and fancy goods; E. A. Crosby, dress goods and silks; 260 West Broadway.

People's Store, The, Omaha, Neb.; W. B. Wooten, notions and carpets; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Brandeis, J. L., & Sons, Omaha, Neb.; A. D. Brandeis, dress goods, cloaks, and laces; 328 Church Street; Hotel Savoy.

Smith, E. S., Co., Worcester, Mass.; J. B. Hamilton, millinery, ladies' and infants' wear; Holland House.

Barnard, Sumner, Putnam & Co., Worcester, Mass.; A. Vanderpyl, furnishing goods; W. H. Caldwell, cloaks and suits; 52 Franklin Street.

Fellman B., New Orleans, La.; linens, wash goods, and silks; T. M. Atkinson, waists and muslin underwear; 487 Broadway.

Chamberlain, Johnson & Duboise Co., Atlanta, Ga.; H. S. Johnson, notions and furnishing goods; 76 Franklin Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Thomas, J. W., & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; C. O. Johnson, cloaks and suits; Murray Hill Hotel.

Shortenburg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; E. P. Davis, furnishing goods; 50 Franklin Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Kelly & Liebes, San Francisco, Cal.; J. Menton, millinery; 98 Greene Street; Hotel Vendome.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; Miss A. B. Horgan, underwear; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Read, J. R., & Co., Charleston, S. C.; A. C. Mustard, cloaks and suits; 340 Broadway; St. George Hotel.

Kerison Dry Goods Company, Charleston, S. C.; E. J. Conear, notions and furnishing goods; St. George Hotel.

Charleston Dry Goods Company, Charleston, S. C.; D. A. Cochran, carpets; M. F. Fleming, dry goods; St. George Hotel.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. C. Gardner, fancy goods; 115 Worth Street.

Miller & Paine, Lincoln, Neb.; E. J. Roth, millinery, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Albert.

Mackey, Nisbet Company, Evansville, Ind.; R. M. Davidson, notions and furnishing goods; 51 Leonard Street.

Root, McBride Company, The, Cleveland, Ohio; G. D. Adams, bags; 51 Leonard Street; Holland House.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. W. Wright, ribbons; 43 Leonard Street; Everett House.

Klein, L., Chicago, Ill.; A. Immerkus, furnishing goods; R. Cleary, cloaks and suits; Miss E. A. Glass, millinery; M. J. Goldberg, dry goods; 406 Broadway; Belvedere House.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; J. Dickson, dry goods; C. A. Rochat, house furnishing goods; H. J. Donnelly, notions and laces; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. M. Lee, furnishing goods; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; H. Barschkils, silks; 438 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; J. Dives, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel. R. R. Snyder, ribbons; M. L. Seidl, furnishing goods; H. Elsenberg, notions and laces; Hotel Albert.

MacInnes, John C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; C. A. Homer, furnishing goods; G. W. Auchuchon, gloves; C. B. Adams, dry goods; 57 White Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Alms & Doepke Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; G. B. Alms; 56 Worth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Taylor, John, & Co., Allentown, Penn.; J. Taylor, dry goods and notions; St. Denis Hotel.

Biermeister Brothers & Co., Troy, N. Y.; F. Biermeister, Jr., collars and cuffs; St. Denis Hotel.

Green, Joyce & Co., Columbus, Ohio; M. H. Harmon, domestics; St. Denis Hotel.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill; Mr. Patton, furnishing gods; 454 Broome Street.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Seely, notions; 52 Franklin Street.

Shepard Company, The, Providence, R. I.; W. H. Simon, linens and white goods; 157 Duane Stret; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Williams & McAnulty, Scranton, Penn.; L. J. Williams, carpets; Westminster Hotel.

Barney, H. S., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; E. J. Lansing, furnishing goods; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Callender, McAuslan & Trope Company, Providence, R. I.; J. J. Williams, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Smith, Beyer & Gormley, Rochester, N. Y.; W. H. Cullen, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. Nassauer, furnishing goods; 79 Grand Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Millhiser, E., & Co., Richmond, Va.; E. Miller, piece goods; E. B. Sydnor, domestics; 258 Church Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Ehrroymson & Wolf, Indianapolis, Ind.; L. Wolf, notions; Herald Square Hotel.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; N. Epstein, notions; Herald Square Hotel.

Davis, D. G., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; G. D. Davis, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; L. A. Carter, dry goods; 450 Broome Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Mayer, M., & Son, Marshall, Mo.; T. Mayer, dry goods; 231 East Fifty-fourth Street.

Ellingwood & Co., St. Joseph, Mo.; R. E. Wilshe, dry goods; 304 East Seventy-second Street.

Boxrud, A. H., Company, Salt Lake City, Utah; A. H. Boxrud, notions; Hotel Albert.

SCHOOL FOR DETECTIVES

Reduced Patrolmen Assigned to Headquarters on Probation.

PRESIDENT YORK'S STATEMENT

Claims Absolute Power Over Detective Sergeants—Transfer of Captains—Capt. Price's New Post.

Police Chief Devery yesterday afternoon issued an order transferring to precincts the sixty-three detectives who on Saturday were remanded by the Police Board from the Mulberry Street headquarters bureau to patrol duty. These men were instructed by Chief Devery to report for duty at 8 o'clock this morning. Soon after sending out this order Chief Devery issued another transferring the men back to Police Headquarters at 6 o'clock this evening and assigning them to the Central Office squad. None of the Manhattan detectives therefore is to be left in a precinct. The twenty-odd Brooklyn detectives, however, who were remanded to patrol duty at the same time as the Manhattan men, will stay in the precincts to which they are sent.

When asked for an explanation of his action, Chief Devery said that in ordering the men to precincts he was complying with the resolution of the board, and that his bringing them back to headquarters was in accordance with an understanding with the Commissioners. The detectives, he said, could not be spared from headquarters, and while by the new arrangement they would not be directly under Capt. McClusky, they would be assigned to such work in connection with the Detective Bureau as was desired by Capt. McClusky. The men, therefore, will continue to do practically the same work that they have done heretofore.

Chief Devery also announced the following transfers of Captains: Capt. Price from the Brooklyn Detective Bureau to the Grand Central Station, the Acting Captain there, Brown, being remanded to Sergeant's duty; Capt. Steinkamp from the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station to Westchester; Capt. Martens from the Alexander Avenue Station to West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; Capt. Dean from Westchester to the Alexander Avenue Station.

Capt. Price was at Police Headquarters when the news of his transfer to the Grand Central Station became known.

"I have nothing to say about it," he remarked, "except that I am a policeman and can perform police duty wherever I am sent. I guess I can handle trunks as well as any one. I regard a policeman as a soldier, who should be ready to pack his knapsack as soon as he receives orders. I like Brooklyn, and think the people there are very nice, but, of course, I prefer Manhattan. Then I like to be busy."

The transfer of Capt. Price went into effect at 6 o'clock last evening. The other transfers of Captains go into effect at 8 o'clock this morning. The Grand Central Station is a small precinct, taking in only the station and the territory immediately about it. Capt. Steinkamp's berth is not good, and, as the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Precinct calls for a great deal of work, his transfer to the quiet of Westchester is thought to be agreeable to him. Chief Devery had nothing to say about the transfers, except that they were for the good of the service.

"There is no intention," said President York of the Police Board, yesterday, "to impair the efficiency of the Detective Bureau by taking the large force of patrolmen out of it. There is no misunderstanding between the board and Chief Devery over the board's action. It is the board's intention to improve the Detective Bureau. While the resolution of the board directs the Chief to assign the men to patrol duty in precincts this form was required by law. Under the law all the officers doing duty in the Detective Bureau shall be Detective Sergeants. It is purposed to make them such.

"The idea is now that the Chief shall maintain a Central Office squad. This squad will be a sort of school for detectives. It will be a sort of a graduating school. We shall select our Detective Sergeants from there. The board, and no one else, has the absolute right to appoint Detective Sergeants, and the board can also reduce them if they are not efficient. Notwithstanding that the Civil Service Board has questioned our right to make Detective Sergeants without examination, we have that right beyond a question, and it will be exercised. As many Detective Sergeants as are necessary will be put into the Detective Bureau as soon as it can be done. In the meantime the men reassigned to the Central Office squad can be used to perform such detective duty as may be required, but they will not be attached to the Detective Bureau.

"The Brooklyn Detective Bureau now has forty-one Detective Sergeants, which is a good staff. I am against the contention of the Civil Service Board, that Detective Sergeants must pass examinations. No mental examination can be adopted which would test a man's fitness to be a Detective Sergeant. His fitness must be tested by his work.

"The Brooklyn Detective Sergeants claim that they cannot be reduced. Prior to the consolidation the rank of Detective Sergeant in Brooklyn was a fixture, but I hold that the board has the right to reduce them. The patrolmen taken from the Detective Bureau Sunday have suits pending against us to be recognized as Detective Sergeants. There is nothing in their contention. Should they win their case the board would still have the right to reduce them."

The action of the board in taking all patrolmen out of the Detective Bureau and leaving only Detective Sergeants there compiles, it is claimed, with the provisions of Section 290 of the charter, which states that the board may reduce Detective Sergeants to the grade of patrolmen and transfer them to patrol duty.

Commissioner Abell said yesterday that the board's action was taken to unify the system. It had long been under consideration, and to say that the transfers in Brooklyn had anything to do with that borough's pool cases was utter bosh. He said that Capt. Price's assignment to the Grand Central Station was made by Chief Devery and not by the Police Board.

Capt. Anthony S. Woods of Long Island City, who was dismissed by Mayor Gleason, but was restored by the courts and reinstated by the Police Board, was assigned yesterday by Chief Devery to the Hunter's Point precinct and the Acting Captain, Lynch, was remanded to Sergeant's duty.

PATROLMEN OFFER PROTESTS.

Brooklyn Men Reduced Will Fight Against Their Transfer.

When the patrolmen who have been attached to the Brooklyn Detective Bureau received the orders of Chief Devery last night assigning them to duty in various precincts, each of them handed to Roundsman Vachris, the officer in charge of the bureau at the time, a printed protest against their removal as detectives.

These men claim that under the charter they are entitled to be classed as Detective Sergeants and to receive the pay of that rank.

It was this contention, it is said, which, in a measure, caused the Police Board to take its action with regard to the detective force. The protests presented by the men last night are taken as indicating that they will continue their fight in the courts.

MacCLELLAND CASE DROPPED.

Brooklyn Presbytery Dismisses the Charges and Vindicates the Accused Minister.

After a session of four hours' duration the Presbytery of Brooklyn last night dismissed the charges against the Rev. George L. MacClelland, and the Clerk was instructed to grant him the letter of honorable dismissal for which he has been fighting for nearly eight months.

Mr. MacClelland was formerly pastor of the Immanuel Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, and after there had been some trouble between him and Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Stephens, members of the church, he was asked to resign, a letter of honorable dismissal being promised if he did so. He resigned, and charges of lying, dishonesty, and an attempt to wreck the church were brought against him.

Despite the promise of the first committee, formed to try the charges that Mr. MacClelland's resignation would end the matter, they have dragged along for several months. The Rev. Alfred H. Moment was made pastor of the church and Chairman of the committee on the charges. The result of the meeting, which was held in Duryea Presbyterian Church, was a general vindication for everybody concerned, the Presbyters going so far as to thank the persons who had brought the charge for their work in favor of a "pure Christian ministry and Church."

At the previous meeting the Rev. J. F. Carson introduced resolutions calling for a dismissal of the charges. The Presbyters argued for five hours on methods of procedure, so that no final action on the resolutions was had. At the meeting last night the pastors and Elders were confronted by the fact that a number of the Presbyters had openly stated their dissatisfaction with the whole proceedings, and did not even attend the meeting.

Among the number is Assistant District Attorney Roy, who had been the counsel of the Presbytery, and who stated openly that he was disgusted with that body's action in dragging in extraneous matters. Mr. Carson, who introduced the resolutions originally, was also absent last night.

The Rev. John P. Dawson said after the meeting last night that the main cause of the dismissal of the charges was the evident undercurrent of spite that seemed to run through them and which had evidently inspired them. When this was clearly pointed out to the members, he said, it did not take them long to reach a conclusion.

Mr. Stephens, the principal author of the charges, left just before the decision was reached, but after the action of the Presbytery was foreshadowed. He said that if the Presbytery dismissed the charges, he would bring an action in the civil courts for a mandamus to compel the Presbytery to hear the witnesses before acting on the charges.

LUCKLESS THIRD RAIL AGAIN.

Three more vexatious delays happened yesterday on the elevated lines controlled by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, and in one of these Frank Bernet, nineteen years old, fell to the street and broke his leg. This accident happened at 7:35 A. M. One of the motor cars on the Fifth Avenue Line broke down on Myrtle Avenue near the City Hall station, causing a delay of nearly half an hour.

The passengers on the stalled train and the trains which followed it were in a hurry to reach their places of business, and, warned by the long waits they had had on previous occasions, many of them left the trains and started to walk to the station. Frank Bernet, who was among them, overlooking the deadly possibilities of the third rail, which the other passengers avoided, stepped upon it. The current passing through his body, he rolled over and fell into Adams Street, narrowly missing a passing trolley car. Bernet was dazed, but conscious.

Surgeon Fincke of the Brooklyn Hospital, who responded to the call, found that Bernet had a fracture of the right leg and a number of bad bruises about his body. His stepfather, Dr. Carl F. Fuchs of 189 St. Nicholas Avenue, Brooklyn, said that his son had been compelled to walk on three different occasions during the last two weeks because of the breaking down of motor cars. On one of these occasions he had to walk over the same part of the structure that he attempted to walk over yesterday.

The first blockade yesterday occurred when it was found to be almost impossible to operate through the cut on the Brighton Beach branch of the Kings County Elevated Road at Church Avenue. It was flooded with water to a depth of about 8 inches, and there were 2 inches of water on the floor of the station waiting room.

A gang of men were put to work and made outlets for the water to run off. Full train service was resumed at 11 o'clock, though the water at that time was deep enough to reach to the axle boxes of the passing trains. A great many of the patrons of the road were compelled to make the trip down town in the trolley cars.

Engine No. 76 of the Lexington Avenue line from East New York, caused the last delay. It was drawing a train of four cars, and had just passed into the station at Navy Street, when the lever which presses the brake shoes on the driving wheels broke. The shoe on one of the wheels in some way got twisted among the machinery, and occasioned a stoppage on the East New York and Ridgewood lines which lasted for about twenty minutes. During the delay a number of the passengers on this train and the trains that followed it took to the street.

The motor car since its first appearance on the Fifth Avenue line of the elevated system has contributed regularly to the excitement of life in Brooklyn Borough. Within the past two weeks scarcely a day has passed on which some one of these cars has not broken down and tied up at least one line, and usually at a time when travel is the heaviest. In most cases the delays have been caused by the blowing out of fuses in the motor cars.

Since the third rail system was introduced on the Fifth Avenue elevated line eight cars have been fired by the electricity forming their motor power. Three of these cars have been destroyed in this manner. The number of accidents resulting from the derangement of the mechanism of the cars has been great. Of late, as stated, they have been particularly numerous, as the following record of the past week alone will indicate:

On Jan. 31 a motor car broke down on the Fifth Avenue line, causing a delay of half an hour on the road.

On Feb. 1 travel on the Fifth Avenue, Myrtle Avenue, and Lexington Avenue lines was tied up for an hour by the breaking of the forward axle of a motor car near the Bridge Street station.

On Feb. 2, in the morning, the fuse of a motor car on the Fifth Avenue line blew out, near the Atlantic Avenue Station, causing half an hour's delay.

In the evening of the same day a similar accident occurred on the same line at Ninth Street, causing a delay of an hour.

On Feb. 3 the fuse of a motor car blew out near the Bridge Street station, and the Fifth, Myrtle, and Lexington Avenue lines were again tied up for an hour.

At present but one line of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad system—the Fifth Avenue—is operated by electricity, but the company is fast carrying out its plans for equipping the other three lines with the third rail.

An official of the company said yesterday that the third rail system is still more or less in the experimental stage on the local lines, that its defects are being remedied, and that in time the causes of the present delays will be overcome.

THE FIRE AT THE CASINO.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The heroic bearing of the audience at the Casino Theatre fire on Saturday night stamps American citizenship with high character for bravery and self-possession. The scene from the auditorium when the entire curtain was aflame from footlights to ceiling was terrifying to the utmost. The house was packed, with seats all full and hundreds standing in the rear. As the flames spread and crackled it was almost beyond human sense to hope for safety. In the midst of all the terror of it the people exhibited the most sublime courage. In no published account yet appearing has ample credit been given the heroes in the audience. The men on the stage acted with the utmost coolness, and must have credit for their share in averting a calamity, but their bravery would have availed little had not their efforts been seconded by the people on the floor. At the first sign of fire men in all parts of the house stood up on the seats and urged the people to keep cool and not stampede. Women, more excitable, as a rule, attempted to make their way to the rear, but men stood in the aisles and prevented a stampede and panic. It was a spectacle to make every one proud of our American type of manhood. It was an exhibition of the same character of heroism that has elicited the world's applause for our soldiers and sailors in the Spanish war. The men who stood up and by their bearing, even more than by their words, reassured the audience in this critical moment would, had they been on the firing line, have won fresh laurels for American arms.

JOHN M. BISHOP.

New York, Feb. 5, 1900.

At the Murray Hill Theatre.

An excellent performance of Ludwig Fulda's drama "Lost Paradise," which was adapted from the German by Harry C. De Mille, was given by the Donnelly Stock Company at the Murray Hill Theatre yesterday. The play received the very best interpretation that the company could afford, and double and triple encores signified the approval of the large audiences. William Redmund had the role of Andrew Knowlton, and played it with excellent discretion. Ralph Stuart, as Reuben Warner, found the rôle a congenial one. Alberta Gallatin did well as Margaret Knowlton, and Georgia Welles made a good Polly Fletcher. The Misses Dorothy Stewart, Dorothy Donnelly, and Virginia Donner admirably played the parts of the three girls at the works. Other parts were Ralph Standish, Thomas L. Coleman; "Bob" Appleton, Walter Allen, and Mr. Fletcher, Eugene Ordway. "The Private Secretary" will be next week's attraction.

Modern Play Course Dates Changed.

The managers of the course of modern plays given at the Carnegie Lyceum announce that the next play of the series will be presented on the evenings of March 2 and 3, instead of Feb. 14 and 15. The change of date is made necessary by the character of the next production, which will be a modern classic from the Russian.

HARDSHIP IN LOWER BAY

Fishing Smack Louisa Ice-Bound Four Days Off Coney Island.

STARK BOYS' NARROW ESCAPE

Almost in Sight of Home They Fought Ice and Storm-Blown Seas—Without Food and Clothes Frozen.

John and William Stark, the two fishermen of Stapleton, Staten Island, who had been reported missing from their homes since Wednesday of last week, returned shortly before midnight Sunday, after a battle with wind and sea and ice lasting four days. Their relatives and friends had about given them up for lost when their stanch little craft, bruised and scarred, limped in after her tussle with the treacherous waters off Coney Island. Her hardy crew were frostbitten and bedraggled, but otherwise none the worse for their hardships.

The brothers Stark have been going to sea in the lower bay since childhood, and through thrift and industry they acquired ownership in the Louisa. William has a wife and two children and lives on Canal Street, Stapleton. John is unmarried and lives on the Louisa.

The brothers signed a contract last Tuesday to catch ten barrels, or $10 worth of skimmers, to be used as bait by the fishing schooner John Feeney. The Louisa accordingly put to sea at 8 o'clock Wednesday morning. The voyage across the bay was made without incident, and the haunt of the skimmer, off the Coney Island Pier, was made by 10 o'clock. She was hardly anchored, however, when a blow came out of the south-southwest, and it became apparent that the work would have to be abandoned. The wind shifted around to the west, coming heavy and kicking up a sea that slapped the Louisa's sides in a threatening manner. The anchor was hurriedly raised, and a run was made for Coney Island Cove, north of Norton's Point, the wind freshening the while and the sea rising every moment.

As she was rounding Norton's Point she was caught in a bucking beam sea, and she sprung a leak near the centreboard. One of the crew worked at the pump while the other divided his attention between steering and getting in sail, which threatened to carry away.

The wind had now increased to a gale, and fearing she could not live much longer her helmsman ran her on to the bar. Her nose stuck, and the mariners, making a kedge of their only anchor, secured her and devoted their entire attention to keeping her clear.

"I didn't have much idea that we could do it," said William, discussing the situation by his fireside yesterday, "and we couldn't, neither, if she hadn't been naturally a light little craft. I didn't know what made the openin', but thar it were somewhere, and the water comin' in by bucketsful. The cabin was knee deep in water, the fire was out, and all our grub was soaked. We didn't eat anything since mornin', but we couldn't eat then if we had the grub. All that night me and John just slashed around pumpin' and bailin', and the wind was gettin' stiffer and colder every minute.

"On Thursday morning the Louisa was completely cased over with ice. Ice was frozen to our clothes and to every thing soaked to the skin. The sail, which was about half furled, was like a piece of tin, and we worked all that morning securing it. We had got the leak about stopped by 10 o'clock, and then we worked her off the bar and tried to work her in toward shore. We got within about one-quarter of a mile from the beach when the drift ice, which had been closing in all morning, caught us hard and fast. It was still blowing hard and was so cold that everything froze on us. We began to get pretty hungry, not having had anything to eat in thirty-six hours. Our water cask had been busted, and we was likewise thirsty.

"Things looked so black that I thought I'd try to walk ashore on the ice. I started, but had only got about a boat's length from the Louisa when the ice gave way with me. I went under pretty deep, but by the time I came up John had chucked me an oar and I pulled myself back to the boat. After that soaking the wind seemed colder than ever. Well, all that afternoon and all night we just sat around looking across to Staten Island. I thought once or twice that morning was not coming any more. But it did come, and then we found the ice piled about our craft and that we could walk on it. We went ashore pretty quick, and went inland to a grocery store and first we drank plenty of water. Then we bought coffee, bacon, milk, and a sack of coal and went back to the Louisa.

"Saturday morning we were still frozen in hard and fast, but we chipped the ice off the Louisa and cleared a space around her. We went ashore again Saturday and Sunday. Then we got two axes and a saw and chipped and sawed a channel one-half mile long. Then the ice got thinner, and by clapping on all sail and chipping and sawing we finally got into the open Sunday night, and then we stretched away for home."

The Machias at Puerto Cabello.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The Machias has arrived at Puerto Cabello. Commander Logan is keeping a watch on American interests in Venezuela, owing to reports of continuous revolutions in that country.

YACHT CLUB OFFICERS ELECTED.

Annual Meeting of the New Rochelle Organization.

Eugene Lambden, the retiring Commodore of the New Rochella Yacht Club, presided at the annual meeting of that organization in the Hotel Manhattan last night. There were thirty-eight members present, and the principal business of the evening was the election of officers for the current year. The various reports showed the club to be in excellent financial condition. The membership roll shows 132 names in good standing, and the club flag floats over eighty boats. The following officers were elected:

Commodore—Charles Pryer, cutter Eurybia; Vice Commodore—William N. Bavier, knockabout Possum; Rear Commodore—W. Lopez Diaz, yawl Eddie; Secretary—O. W. Meyrowitz; Treasurer—C. M. Fletcher; Measurer—F. R. Farrington; Trustees for three years—George W. Sutton, George E. Edwards, R. M. Sayre; Trustees for two years—A. S. Cross; Regatta Committee—Charles P. Tower, W. E. Moore, J. D. Sparkman, C. A. Becker, F. M. Carpenter; Law Committee—C. E. Kene, John F. Lambden.

British Golfer's First Match Here.

Harry Vardon, Great Britain's champion golf player, who is now in this city, will play his first game on American links next Monday at the Laurence Harbor Country Club with Mortimer M. Singer and John M. Ward, in a thirty-six hole match. Singer is the champion of the North Jersey Golf League, and Ward is an ex-Captain of the New York baseball team. Vardon will start on his Southern trip next Tuesday, returning North early in April.

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 5.—Oakland results:

FIRST RACE.—Futurity course; selling. Vioris, 112 pounds, (Jenkins,) 2 to 1, won; Esplrando, 118, (Bullman,) 3½ to 1, second; Senora Caesar, 112, (Walsh,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:13. Croker, Lady Brittanic, Mueulado, Mainstay, The Last, Mystic Maze, Ann Page, and Tallaca also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five and one-half furlongs; selling. Matt Hogan, 109 pounds, (Walsh,) 2 to 1, won; Nance O'Neill, 107, (Bullman,) 2 to 1, second; Mission, 102, (Vittatoe,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:09¾. Antler, St. Germain, Edgardo, El Repose, Choteau, and The Echo also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Half mile; selling. Scotch Belle, 103 pounds, (Henry,) 8 to 1, won; Rollick, 105, (Bullman,) 1 to 2, second; Gaylor Brown, 101, (Walsh,) 3 to 1, third. Time—0:49. Billy Lyons, Thornwild, Pat Foley, Parsifal, and Pegalon also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and an eighth; selling. Stromo 96 pounds, (Fauntleroy,) 40 to 1, won; Coda, 103, (Henry,) 40 to 1, second; Stuttgart, 104, (Bullman,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:56½. Glengabor, Alicia, Ace, Grady, None Such, Grand Sachem, Einstein, and Mary Kinsella also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Montgomery, 104 pounds, (Vittatoe,) 8 to 5, won; Monrovia, 94, (Walsh,) 8 to 1, second; Midlove, 106, (Bullman,) even, third. Time—1:14. Almoner, Brown Prince, Uterp, Alaria, and Wild Net also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling. Scotch Plaid, 111 pounds, (Jenkins,) 9 to 5, won; Wyoming, 104, (Walsh,) 2 to 1, second; Los Medenos, 102, (Henry,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:43. Pat Morrissey, Terrence, and Red Pirate also ran.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

The first two games in the North Side National Tournament last night were closely contested. In the first game the Pontiac Wheelmen defeated the Dolando team by the close score of 857 to 830. Up to the ninth frame it looked as though the Dolando team would win. In the two last frames, however, the Pontiacs did some effective strike bowling, and secured a winning lead. The Dolandos won the second game from the Prospects by twenty-two pins. The Prospects lost the final game to the Pontiac Wheelmen through the poor bowling of Georges. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Pontiac Wheelmen—Koster, 175; Dumble, 202; MacLellan, 176; Foege, 151; Lehrbach, 153. Total, 857.

Dolando—Guillaume, 176; Koster, 183; Phillips, 156; Zollinger, 173; Moynahan, 142. Total, 830.

SECOND GAME.

Dolando—Guillaume, 169; Koster, 193; Phillips, 185; Zollinger, 170; Moynahan, 170. Total, 887.

Prospect—Beaumont, 171; Georges, 169; Stumpf, 167; Daum, 180; Korndorfer, 182. Total, 869.

THIRD GAME.

Pontiac Wheelmen—Koster, 149; Dumble, 197; MacLellen, 183; Foege, 187; Lehrbach, 156. Total, 872.

Prospect—Beaumont, 159; Georges, 122; Stumpf, 150; Daum, 145; Korndorfer, 209. Total, 785.

The first team of Our Council and the De Vinne Council team each won a game in the Royal Arcanum League at the Tennis Club alleys last night. Wilckens of the Our Council team, by bowling the low score of 156, allowed Clinch of the same team, who bowled 173, to secure the lead for the high individual prize. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Our No. 1—Clinch, 173; Schroeder, 166; Cantrell, 178; Ritter, 185; Wilckens, 156. Total, 858.

Knickerbocker—Vermilye, 112; Springer, 153; Fruhan, 121; Kreuger, 140. Total, 526.

SECOND GAME.

Lenox—Carter, 147; Howard, 157; Fallon, 134; Young, 208; Clute, 157. Total, 803.

De Vinne—Frankel, 141; Hull, 118; Strack, 158; Hoar, 123; Detlef, 163. Total, 703.

The Corinthian Bowling Club, by its double victory in the American National Tournament at the Germania Alleys last night, won the championship with a record of sixteen victories and four defeats. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

De Witt Clinton Council—Quinn, 175; Smith, 151; Pope, 151; Weeks, 164; Butler, 183. Total, 824.

Nassau Council—Peterson, 155; Muller, 128; Sackett, 180; Pike, 131; Knowles, 144. Total, 738.

SECOND GAME.

Arlington—Arps, 184; Rempel, 155; Harloe, 160; Maass, 181; Meyer, 228. Total, 908.

Riverdale—Monahan, 184; Merten, 188; Brouwer, 139; Brodbeck, 174; Ebling, 157. Total, 842.

THIRD GAME.

Corinthian—S. Walter, 164; Baker, 158; Brocken, 175; Holden, 199; Schaeffer, 185. Total, 881.

Arlington—Arps, 169; Rempel, 149; Harloe, 169; Maass, 151; Meyer, 145. Total, 783.

The Knickerbocker Athletic Club team won twice in the National League at Starr's Tournament Hall last night. The team's victory in its game with the Roseville Athletic Association was due to Starr's good bowling. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Roseville A. A.—Pierson, 188; Badger, 168; Waters, 124; Van Ness, 133; Meyer, 137. Total, 750.

Berkeley—Dennis, 182; Tracey, 153; Maines, 131; McCoy, 119; Tompkins, 152. Total, 737.

SECOND GAME.

Knickerbocker A. C.—Davies, 192; Headley, 155; Parker, 200; Young, 137; Starr, 227. Total, 920.

Berkeley—Dennis, 125; Tracey, 124; McCoy, 145; Maines, 219; Tompkins, 155. Total, 768.

THIRD GAME.

Knickerbocker A. C.—Davies, 143; Headley, 137; Parker, 146; Young, 131; Starr, 205. Total, 762.

Roseville A. A.—Pierson, 161; Badger, 118; Waters, 150; Van Ness, 143; Meyer, 186. Total, 758.

The Cyclone, Black Bass, and Accident teams were competitors in Section No. 2 of the United Bowling Club's tournament last night at the Arcade alleys, 9 St. Mark's Place. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Cyclone—Johansmeyer, 188; Le Beau, 168; Setzer, 129; A. Boettjer, 200; C. Boettjer, 165. Total, 850.

Black Bass—Sieling, 128; Mayfurth, 108; Oehler, 140; Maier, 160; Mesan, 116. Total, 652.

SECOND GAME.

Accident—Walter, 157; Elter, 168; Acker, 104; Hoch, 162; Braun, 121. Total, 712.

Black Bass—Sieling, 117; Mayfurth, 104; Oehler, 172; Maier, 168; Mesan, 126. Total, 687.

THIRD GAME.

Cyclone—Johansmeyer, 188; Le Beau, 182; Setzer, 153; A. Boettjer, 138; C. Boettjer, 199. Total, 860.

Accident—Walter, 110; Elter, 143; Acker, 157; Hoch, 165; Braun, 133. Total, 708.

Bedford Council improved its position last night in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum tournament by defeating Nassau and De Witt Clinton Councils. De Witt Clinton Council won and lost a game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

De Witt Clinton Council—Quinn, 175; Smith, 151; Pope, 151; Weeks, 164; Butler, 183. Total, 824.

Nassau Council—Peterson, 155; Muller, 128; Sackett, 180; Pike, 131; Knowles, 144. Total, 738.

SECOND GAME.

Bedford Council—Morris, 164; Burrows, 157; Lounsbery, 238; Markwell, 203; Waterbury, 148. Total, 910.

Nassau Council—Peterson, 133; Muller, 164; Sackett, 139; Pike, 131; Knowles, 179. Total, 746.

THIRD GAME.

De Witt Clinton Council—Quinn, 166; Smith, 147; Pope, 183; Weeks, 149; Butler, 197. Total, 842.

Bedford Council—Morris, 174; Burrows, 175; Lounsbery, 138; Markwell, 202; Waterbury, 186. Total, 875.

The Brooklyn Inter-Club League played another round in its bowling tournament on the alleys of the different clubs. Following are the scores:

AT THE AURORA GRATA.

Aurora Grata.				Crescent.			
Cook	158	153	149	Beard	132	140	147
Naylor	163	147	175	Maguire	129	148	146
Stevens	151	116	156	Edwards	192	127	150
McMullen	158	142	155	Parkinson	144	193	111
Tuttle	168	158	188	Iremonger	157	163	189
Total	798	716	823	Total	754	771	732

AT THE CRESCENT A. C.

Crescent.				Aurora Grata.			
Bull	145	166	183	Parker	126	125	161
Meserole	169	148	193	Tucker	147	157	171
Doyle	148	174	160	Gooderson	148	143	108
Anderson	151	152	150	McElroy	186	161	137
Kelsey	194	157	168	Beard	204	169	156
Total	807	797	854	Total	811	755	733

Grand totals—Crescent A. C., 4,745; Aurora Grata, 4,536.

AT THE COLUMBIAN CLUB.

Columbian.				Brooklyn B. C.			
Corcoran	136	146	150	Lewis	150	186	159
Howard	177	136	161	Ackerson	121	175	146
Sullivan	127	156	147	Urquhart	160	143	147
Langan	195	127	147	Kline	152	152	128
Judge	186	174	219	Joslin	155	141	171
Total	821	739	824	Total	738	797	751

AT THE BROOKLYN BICYCLE CLUB.

Brooklyn B. C.				Columbian.			
Gehlhaus	180	211	128	Shafer	184	148	201
Hobby	185	149	107	Kelley	186	203	192
Gardiner	176	139	191	Haggerty	191	184	201
Matthews	162	182	137	O'Connor	157	145	138
Worth	173	115	175	Maxwell	179	170	196
Total	856	796	798	Total	897	850	928

Grand totals—Columbian Club, 5,059; Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 4,726.

AT THE LINCOLN CLUB.

Lincoln.				Carlton.			
Lovell	201	163	148	Stoner	153	137	139
Swaney	156	146	182	Ebbets	162	164	168
Pomeroy	170	147	202	Lincoln	147	193	152
Hedge	200	160	116	Webber	149	205	199
Higgins	160	157	214	Stebbens	168	149	175
Total	887	773	860	Total	779	848	833

AT THE CARLTON CLUB.

Carlton.				Lincoln.			
Mason	178	211	223	Olmstead	161	164	168
Meyer	177	186	159	Stoutenburg	152	138	128
Clarke	170	150	119	Roosen	153	163	125
A. S. Proskey	140	159	172	Young	153	196	164
Schwartzl	214	183	198	Steinbugler	169	195	180
Total	885	889	872	Total	788	856	765

Grand totals—Carlton Club, 5,006; Lincoln Club, 4,949.

AT HANOVER CLUB.

Hanover.				Knickerbocker F. C.			
Lee	172	200	165	Bass	145	134	136
Helmle	112	156	174	Bennett	146	115	156
Ferguson	183	156	145	Holmes, Sr.	140	168	184
Tompkins	150	152	236	Ham	147	131	185
Tuttle	217	166	145	Holmes, Jr.	122	136	166
Total	834	830	865	Total	700	684	830

AT THE KNICKERBOCKER FIELD CLUB.

Knickerbocker.				Hanover.			
Walton	140	136	190	Rose	153	110	141
Silleck	102	136	175	Price	146	101	141
Fishbeck	158	181	182	Struse	162	178	184
Umstead	176	132	158	Kitching	137	201	198
Boocock	151	148	180	Grosch	172	192	135
Total	727	733	894	Total	770	782	799

Grand Totals—Hanover, 4,880; Knickerbocker Field Club, 4,668.

Each team won a game last night in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum sub-tournament on the Elephant Club alleys. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Brooklyn Council—Mundy, 137; Claus, 150; Wild, 155; Bayard, 129; Clarke, 196. Total, 737.

Gilbert Council—A. M. Armsberg, 161; Lazarevitch, 136; T. L. Armsberg, 125; Bishop, 140; Smith, 161. Total, 723.

SECOND GAME.

Philadelphos—Lynch, 161; Brown, 164; Gilbert, 79; Hager, 135; Alexander, 188. Total, 677.

Brooklyn Council—Mundy, 146; Claus, 97; Wild, 103; Bayard, 110; Clarke, 135. Total, 591.

THIRD GAME.

Gilbert Council—Chalmers, 122; J. L. Armsberg, 133; Bishop, 154; A. M. Armsberg, 134; Smith, 145. Total, 688.

Philadelphos—Lynch, 137; Brown, 134; Gilbert, 134; Hager, 123; Alexander, 126. Total, 654.

Bowling Tournament Games To-day.

Harlem Navy—Nonpareil, Dauntless, Lone Star.

Fire Insurance League—London and Liverpool and Globe, German-American, Atlantic Mutual.

Bank Clerks' League—Plaza, Chase National No. 1, Mount Morris.

North Side National—Claremont, Hooker, North New York.

Athletic League—Elizabeth Club vs. Jersey City Club.

United Bowling Clubs, Section No. 2—Owl, Glendale, Aurania.

Arlington National—Bleecker, Straggler, Oradell.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League—Oxford, Bushwick, Fulton.

Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island—Bushwick, Indian, Kings County.

Brooklyn Arlington Ladies' Tournament—Columbia No. 1, Frohsinn, Monarch No. 1.

SALOON FIGHT ENDS IN MURDER.

Charles Messinger, forty years old, of 184 Troutman Street, Brooklyn, was shot and instantly killed early yesterday morning in a saloon conducted by John Diffenbach at 380 Bushwick Avenue, while John Reischman, a clerk, twenty-three years old, of 202 Scholes Street, was shot in the right arm. The shooting was done by John Colombo, an Italian, thirty years old, of 130 Cook Street.

Reischman had a quarrel with Colombo, and after some words started to leave the place. Colombo then drew a revolver and fired at Reischman, the bullet taking effect in his right arm. As he was about to fire a second time Messinger stepped between the men for the purpose of disarming Colombo and was shot through the heart. Colombo ran from the place, but was arrested later at his home.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises	7:04	Sun sets	5:23
Moon sets	12:33		

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	12:25	Gov. Isl'd	1:00
H. Gate	2:56		
P. M.		P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	12:49	Gov. Isl'd	1:12
H. Gate	3:08		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) FEB. 6.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Caracas, La Guayra	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Norte, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hansa, Inagua, &c	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Saale, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 7.		
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Athos, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Camatense, Barbados	5:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Germanic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Hispania, Haiti	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
	*9:00 A. M.	
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Westernland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
THURSDAY, FEB. 8.		
El Mar, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $5,500.000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,700,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
BANKERS,
20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Investment Securities
Orders Executed for Bonds and Stocks for cash or on margin.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
New York Telephone, 4014 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

FINANCIAL.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY,
(Northwest Corner Liberty St.)
CAPITAL . $2,500,000
SURPLUS . $2,500,000
Allows Interest on Daily Balances, subject to cheque through the New York Clearing House or payable at sight, and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar and Transfer and Fiscal Agent.
Is a legal depository for Court and Trust Funds.
Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.
Special attention given to the management of real estate and the collection and remittance of rents.
Carefully selected securities for investment always on hand.
OFFICERS:
ASHBEL P. FITCH, President. WM. BARBOUR, Vice-President.
WM. H. LEUPP, Vice-President. H. S. MANNING, Vice-President.
LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary.
THOMAS C. CLARKE, Jr., Asst. Sec'y.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer.
W. HUNT HALL, Asst. Treasurer.
DIRECTORS:
ASHBEL P. FITCH, WILLIAM BARBOUR, HENRY S MANNING, SAMUEL A. MCNEILL, MYRON T. HERRICK, CHAS. F. CUTLER, EMERSON McMILLIN, H. O. HAVEMEYER, JAMES M. DONALD, GEORGE CROCKER, J. WILLIAM CLARK, JOEL F. FREEMAN, WILLIAM E. SPIER, ANSON R. FLOWER, HENRY S. REDMOND, JOHN A. HEGEMAN, C. J. HUDSON, S. C. T. DODD, WILLARD BROWN, PHILIP LEHMAN, EDWARD HEDDEN, GEORGE BLAGDEN, GEO. BLUMENTHAL, EDWARD C. SCHAEFER, FRANK JAY GOULD.

Bankers' Trust Co. of N. Y.
10 WALL STREET.
Capital & Surplus, $3,000,000.
OFFICERS:
George W. Ely, President.
Francis H. Leggett, } Vice Presidents.
Louis V. Bright, }
Alfred H. Swayne, Secretary.
John H. Allen, Ass't Secty.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Ouiside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

AUCTION SALE.

In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture made January 27, 1891, between The Ohio Falls Car Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned Atlantic Trust Company, as Trustee, having declared all Certificates of Interest of Series Z-7, Iron Car Equipment Company, issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture, due and payable, and the said Certificates of Interest having not been paid, will sell at public auction by Richard V. Harnett & Company, Auctioneers, on the 20th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said Z-7 Certificates of Interest:

Z-7 SECURITIES.

Iron Car Equipment Company Lease Warrants, Nos. 12 to 45, Series Z-7, aggregating $162,-964.39, and agreement dated January 27, 1891, under which same were issued.

Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

AUCTION SALE.

In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture made November 1, 1890, between the Railroad Equipment Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned Atlantic Trust Company, as Trustee, having declared all Certificates of Interest of Series Z-5, Iron Car Equipment Company, issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture, due and payable, and the said Certificates of Interest having not been paid, will sell at public auction by Richard V. Harnett & Company, Auctioneers, on the 20th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said Z-5 Certificates of Interest:

Z-5 SECURITIES.

Iron Car Equipment Company, Lease Warrants Nos. 31 to 139, Series Z-5, aggregating $548,-033.96, and agreement dated November 1, 1890, under which same were issued.

Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

AUCTION SALE.

In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture made November 1, 1890, between the Railroad Equipment Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned, Atlantic Trust Company, as Trustee, having declared all Certificates of Interest of Series B-192, Iron Car Equipment Company, issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture, due and payable, and the said Certificates of Interest, having not been paid, will sell at public auction by Richard V. Harnett & Company, Auctioneers, on the 20th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M. at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said B-192 Certificates of Interest.

B-192 SECURITIES.

Iron Car Equipment Company Lease Warrants, Nos. 38 to 124, Series B-192, aggregating $47,-157.61, and agreement dated November 1, 1890, under which same were issued.

Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

AUCTION SALE.

In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture made October 1, 1892, between the Railroad Equipment Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned Atlantic Trust Company, as Trustee, having declared all Certificates of Interest of Series Z-12, Iron Car Equipment Company, issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture due and payable, and the said Certificates of Interest, having not been paid, will sell at public auction by Richard V. Harnett & Company, Auctioneers, on the 20th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M. at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said Z-12 Certificates of Interest.

Z-12 SECURITIES.

Iron Car Equipment Company Lease Warrants, Nos. 24 to 84, Series Z-12, aggregating $10,-500, and agreement dated October 1, 1892, under which same were issued.

Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

AUCTION SALE.

In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture made November 1, 1890, between the Railroad Equipment Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned Atlantic Trust Company, as Trustee, having declared all Certificates of Interest of Series D-4, Iron Car Equipment Company, issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture, due and payable, and the said Certificates of Interest having not been paid, will sell at public auction by Richard V. Harnett & Company, Auctioneers, on the 20th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said D-4 bonds:

D-4 SECURITIES.

124 Iron Car Equipment Company, Series B, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.

Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

International Zinc Co., Ltd.

Yields 14% on the Present Cost of Shares.

This is the only Zinc-Mining Company in the United States giving regularly to its stockholders exact reports and full knowledge of the condition of their property. The well-known Chartered Accountants, **BARROW, WADE, GUTHRIE & CO.,** of New York and Chicago, supervise the company's accounts, and issue quarterly to the stockholders statements of earnings and net profits, certified by them as correct.

It is now earning 22 per cent. on its capital, and will nearly double this as soon as the four new mills now under way are completed.

It is now paying dividends equal to those paid by the highest capitalized companies in the zinc fields, yet on a much smaller investment, which allows even the smallest investors to participate in the rich returns from zinc mining.

The low price of its shares also affords investors an unusual opportunity for profit by the enhancement in value of their holdings, and through its plan of supervising accounts it furnishes absolute security to its stockholders' interests.

100,000 SHARES

are now offered for public subscription at

85c. PER SHARE,

to complete the balance of the purchase price and pay for the new mills now being built.

The shares are of the par value of $1.00 each, and are fully paid and non-assessable.

SEND FOR PROSPECTUS, and note carefully the detailed accounts and BARROW, WADE, GUTHRIE & CO.'S reports on the properties.

Applications for stock, accompanied by remittance, received at either of the following offices of the fiscal agents.

JOSHUA BROWN & CO., Bankers,
45 & 47 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
89 State St., Boston. 421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. 409 The Rookery, Chicago.

AUCTION SALE.

In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture made March 1, 1894, between the Railroad Equipment Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned, the Atlantic Trust Company, as Trustee, having declared all bonds of the Railroad Equipment Company of the Series A-b, issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture, due and payable, and the said bonds having not been paid, will sell at public auction, by Richard V. Harnett & Company, auctioneers, on the 13th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said A-b bonds:

A-b SECURITIES.

29 Refrigerating Car Co. Lease Warrants, Series A-18a, at $1,100 each.
192 Iron Car Equipment Co., Series C, 6 p. c. bonds, $1,000 each.
29 Iron Car Equipment Co., Series B, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
15 R. R. Equipment Co., Series A-e, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
4 R. R. Equipment Co., Series A-d, 5 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
214 R. R. Equipment Co., Series B-85, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
State Trust Company receipts for R. R. Equipment A-f bonds, aggregating $200,000.
2 R. R. Equipment Co., Series A-a, 6 p. c. bonds, aggregating $600.
1 Illinois Rolling Stock Company Lease Warrant, Series B-69, $2,440.
2 Illinois Rolling Stock Company Lease Warrants, Series B-85, Class B; total, $17,150.40.
1 St. Louis, Chicago, & St. Paul R. R. Co. Lease Warrant, Series B-68, $2,400.
2 Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan Ry. Co. Lease Warrants, Series A-99, aggregating $19,-011.44.
Total securities, $727,501.84.

Atlantic Trust Co., Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

AUCTION SALE.

In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture made February 1, 1894, between the Railroad Equipment Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned, the Atlantic Trust Company, as Trustee, having declared all bonds of the Railroad Equipment Company of the Series A-d, issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture, due and payable, and the said bonds having not been paid, will sell at public auction, by Richard V. Harnett & Company, auctioneers, on the 13th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said A-d bonds:

A-d SECURITIES.

3 Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan Ry. Co. Lease Warrants, Series A-99, due $28,517.16.
66 Iron Car Equipment Company, Series C, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
2 Iron Car Equipment Company, Series Z-3, Certificates at $1,000 each.
7 R. R. Equipment Company, Series A-a, 6 p. c. bonds, aggregating $6,500.
3 R. R. Equipment Company, Series A-b, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
State Trust Company receipts for R. R. Equipment Co., Series A-f, bonds, aggregating $55,-000.
Total securities, $161,017.16.

Atlantic Trust Co., Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

AUCTION SALE.

In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture, made July 15, 1895, between the Railroad Equipment Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned, the Atlantic Trust Company, as Trustee, having declared all bonds of the Railroad Equipment Company of the Series A-e, issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture, due and payable, and the said bonds having not been paid, will sell at public auction, by Richard V. Harnett & Company, auctioneers, on the 13th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said A-e bonds:

A-e SECURITIES.

116 Iron Car Equipment Company, Series C, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
101 R. R. Equipment Co., Series B-85, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
6 R. R. Equipment Co., Series A-b, 6 p. c. bonds at $100 each.
2 R. R. Equipmen. Co., Series A-d, 5 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
13 R. R. Equipment Co., Series A-a, bonds, aggregating $10,500.
State Trust Company receipts for R. R. Equipment Co., Series A-f bonds, aggregating $122,000.
1 Refrigerating Car Company, Series B-18a, Lease Warrant, $57,063.97.
1 Rolling Stock Company, Series B-85, Class B, Lease Warrant, $8,575.20.
6 Charleston, Sumter & Northern Railroad Company, Series B-6, Lease Warrants, at $184.94 each.
45 Lease Warrants of the Laughlin Towing & Transportation Company, aggregating $24,-478.95.
4 Lease Warrants of the Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan Ry. Co., Series A-99, aggregating $35,147.88.
Total securities, $476,505.64.

Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

AUCTION SALE.

In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture made August 1, 1896, between the Railroad Equipment Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned, the Atlantic Trust Company, as Trustee, having declared all bonds of the Railroad Equipment Company of the Series A-a, issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture, due and payable, and the said bonds having not been paid, will sell at public auction, by Richard V. Harnett & Company, auctioneers, on the 13th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said A-a bonds:

A-a SECURITIES.

5 Lease Warrants of the Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan Railway Company, Series A-99. Due on each, $9,505.72.
137 Iron Car Equipment Co., Series C, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
State Trust Company receipts for R. R. Equipment Co., Series A-f, bonds aggregating $100,-000.
20 Railroad Equipment Co., Series A-b, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
2 R. R. Equipment Co., Series A-d, 5 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each
16 R. R. Equipment Co., Series A-e, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
29 R. R. Equipment Co., Series B-85, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
Total securities, $351,528.60.

Atlantic Trust Co., Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

AUCTION SALE.

In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture made November 1, 1890, between the Railroad Equipment Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned Atlantic Trust Company, as Trustee, having declared all Certificates of Interest of Series B-192, Iron Car Equipment Company, issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture, due and payable, and the said Certificates of Interest, having not been paid, will sell at public auction by Richard V. Harnett & Company, Auctioneers, on the 20th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M. at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said B-192 Certificates of Interest.

B-192 SECURITIES.

Iron Car Equipment Company Lease Warrants, Nos. 38 to 124, Series B-192, aggregating $47,-157.61, and agreement dated November 1, 1890, under which same were issued.

Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

AUCTION SALE.

In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture made October 1, 1892, between the Railroad Equipment Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned Atlantic Trust Company, as Trustee, having declared all Certificates of Interest of Series Z-12, Iron Car Equipment Company, issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture due and payable, and the said Certificates of Interest, having not been paid, will sell at public auction by Richard V. Harnett & Company, Auctioneers, on the 20th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M. at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said Z-12 Certificates of Interest.

Z-12 SECURITIES.

Iron Car Equipment Company Lease Warrants, Nos. 24 to 84, Series Z-12, aggregating $10,-500, and agreement dated October 1, 1892, under which same were issued.

Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

AUCTION SALE.

In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture made November 1, 1890, between the Railroad Equipment Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned Atlantic Trust Company, as Trustee, having declared all Certificates of Interest of Series D-4, Iron Car Equipment Company, issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture, due and payable, and the said Certificates of Interest having not been paid, will sell at public auction by Richard V. Harnett & Company, Auctioneers, on the 20th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said D-4 bonds:

D-4 SECURITIES.

124 Iron Car Equipment Company, Series B, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.

Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

AUCTION SALE.

In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture made January 1, 1891, between the Railroad Equipment Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned, the Atlantic Trust Company, as Trustee, having declared all bonds of the Railroad Equipment Company of the Series D-24 issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture, due and payable, and the said bonds having not been paid, will sell at public auction, by Richard V. Harnett & Company, auctioneers, on the 13th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said D-24 bonds.

D-24 SECURITIES.

21 Certificates of Interest, Iron Car Equipment Company, Series Z-5, at $1,000 each.

Atlantic Trust Co., Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

TO POLICY HOLDERS
MUTUAL RESERVE FUND LIFE ASSOCIATION.

Protest against increasing assessments. Reserve Funds on deposit with Foreign Gov'ts for Foreign creditors diminishes our security. Payn reported only technical solvency. Petition Hon. Francis Hendricks as to actual solvency! Can we safely intrust our funds and families to such management? Address LAFAYETTE L. DEMING, 66 Broadway. Since 1882 my ass'ts increased from $66 a year to $712 a year.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Election Notice.
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co.,
New York, January 13, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company will be held in the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 13, 1900, at 9:00 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held in the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, March 14, 1900, at 10:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Wednesday, March 14, 1900, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.

GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

Election Notice.
The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.,
New York, January 13, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held in the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 13, 1900, at 9:30 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held in the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1900, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Wednesday, March 14, 1900, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.

GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF. Secretary.

MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Annual Meetings of the registered holders of the General Mortgage Bonds of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, pursuant to the General Mortgage of May 15, 1888, and of the holders of the Preferred Income and Sinking Fund Debentures of said Company, pursuant to the Deed of Trust of May 1, 1879, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 11 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, February 7, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, and 2 o'clock P. M., respectively. The Voting Register of the said General Mortgage Bonds and the Transfer Books of the said Debentures will close at 3 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, January 31, 1900, and reopen on Friday, February 23, 1900.

HY. TACON, Secretary.
Mobile, Ala., January 20, 1900.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS COMPANY,
340 Third Avenue, N. Y. City,
January 31, 1900.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, 340 Third Avenue, on THURSDAY, March 1, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

Transfer books close Tuesday, February 6th, and reopen Friday, March 2d.

By order of the Board of Directors.
FORD HUNTINGTON, Secretary.

Havana Commercial Company,
32 Broadway, February 1, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, 60 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J., on Monday, March 5, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

Transfer books close Friday, February 9, and reopen Tuesday, March 6.

By order of the Board of Directors.
FORD HUNTINGTON, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE FIGGE Slaughtering Company, Limited.—Pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors of this Company, notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Figge Slaughtering Company, Limited, is called and will be held at Numbers 631 to 635 West Fortieth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the seventh day of February, 1900, at half-past four o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that the said Company be forthwith dissolved.—Dated January 4th, 1900.

CHAS. HUTWELKER, Sec'y.

Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company,
99 John Street.
New York, January 22d, 1900.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the Election of Trustees to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Company's office, No. 99 John Street, this city, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of February, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

GEORGE NOTMAN, Secretary.

New York, February 6th, 1900.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Laflin & Rand Powder Company will be held at No. 99 Cedar Street, New York City, on Tuesday, February 13th, 1900, at 2:30 o'clock P. M., for the election of Trustees of the company for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before them.

A. W. HIGGINS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company for the election of Directors will be held at No. 750 Washington Street, New York, on Tuesday, Feb. 13th, 1900, 12 to 1 o'clock. Transfer books closed Feb. 2 to Feb. 13th.

E. H. GARRISON, Secretary.

ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE AMERICAN INstitute, Feb. 8th, at 19 West 44th St. Polls open 10 A. M. to 8 P. M.

DAVID PETTIGREW. Sec'y.

DIVIDENDS.

187th Dividend.

Bank of the Manhattan Company.
CHARTERED 1799.
New York, Jan. 29th, 1900.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Saturday, February 10th to stockholders of record on February 1, 1900.

Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of February 10th. D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Ry. Co.,
NEW YORK, January 13th, 1900.

A dividend of one and one-half per cent. will be paid on the common stock of this Company on March 1st, 1900, to stockholders of record February 9th, 1900, at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. February 9th, 1900, and re-open at 10 o'clock A. M. March 2nd, 1900.

C. F. COX, Treasurer.

Saint Paul and Duluth R. R. Co.
Semi-Annual Dividend No. 36.
22 Nassau Street, New York, Feby. 1, 1900.

A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½%) on the preferred stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable at this office on and after March 1, 1900. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on Tuesday, Feby. 6, 1900, at three o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 1st day of March, 1900.

F. S. ROLLINS, Ass't Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 7th, 1900,
At 12½ o'clock at the N. Y. Real-Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)

50 shs. Forest Hotel Co.
400 shs. Natl. Citizens' Bank.
100 shs. Citizens' Fire Ins. Co.
20 shs. Home Insurance Co.
40 shs. Niagara Fire Ins. Co.
60 shs. Atlantic Dock Co. of B'klyn.
2 shs. Central Trust Co.
4 shs. Great Northern Railway Pfd.
3 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
2 shs. Horn Silver Mining Co.
18 shs. Missouri Pacific R'way.
4 shs. Morris & Essex R. R.
4 shs. Minn., St. P. & Sault Ste. Marie Ry. com.
5 shs. Minn., S. P. & Sault Ste. Marie Ry. Pfd.
2 shs. National Union Bank.
2 shs. National Safe Deposit Co.
1 sh. New Amsterdam Gas Co. Pfd.
2 shs. N. Y., Lack. & Western Ry. Co.
27 shs. North Star Mines Co.
5 shs. Sea Beach Land Co.
2 shs. Twin City Rapid Transit Co. common.
2 shs United States Trust Co.
$4,400 Sea Beach Ry. Cons. 4 p. c. Bds., Guar. 1916.
16 shs. American Exchg. Natl. Bank.
11 shs. Bank of America.
8 shs. Merchants' National Bank.
3 shs. Continental Insurance Co.
20 shs. Morris & Essex R. R. Co.
36 shs. Del., Lack. & Western R. R. Co.
6 shs. Seewego & Syracuse R. R.
5 shs. Clevel., C., C. & St. Louis R. R.
9 shs. Keokuk & Des Moines R. R.
$2,000 Evans., Terre Haute & Chic. R. R. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1900.
$4,000 Lake Shore & Mich. So. R. R. 7 p. c. Con. Bds., Reg., 1900.
$2,000 Keo., & Des. Moines R. R. 1st 5 p. c. Bds., 1923.
$1,000 Canada So. R. R. 1st 5 p. c. Bd., 1908.
$3,000 Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chic. R. R. 3d 7 p. c. Bds., Reg., 1912.
$1,000 N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis R. R. 1st 4 p. c. Bd., 1937.
$2,000 N. Y. Cent. & Hudson Riv. R. R. 5 p. c. Deb. Regst. Bds., 1904.
$8,000 N. Y. Cent. & Hudson Riv. R. R. 3½ p. c. Deb. Regst. Bds., 1997.
$5,000 Erie R. R. Co. 4 p. c. Prior Lien Bds., 1996.
$3,000 Atch., Top. & Santa Fé R. R. Co. 4 p. c. Adjst. Bds., 1995.
$2,000 Louis., N. A. & Chic. R. R. (C. & I. Div.) 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1911.
$1,000 Spokane Co., Wash., 6 p. c. Court House and Jail Bd., 1903-13.
$2,000 San Antonio, Texas, 6 p. c. Funding Bds., 1905-15.
$1,000 Middlesboro, Ky., 6 p. c. Funding Bd., 1920.
$1,000 San Miguel Co., Col., 8 p. c. Judgment Bd., 1902-12.
(By order of Administratrix.)
48 shs. Natl. City Bank, B'klyn.
20 shs. Brooklyn Academy of Music.
4 shs. Phenix Ins. Co. of B'klyn.
(By order of Trustees.)
$8,000 Western Union Tel. Co. 7 p. c. Building Fd. Mtg. Bds., 1902.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$15,000 Detroit & Lima Northern Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. Bds. (Certf. of Deposit.)
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
80 shs. Oriental Bank.
19 shs. Louisville, Hend., & St. Louis Ry Co. Pfd. and $57.15 do. scrip.
85 shs. Fair Haven & Westville R. R. Co. of New Haven, Conn.
12 shs. United New Jersey R. R. & Canal Co.
75 shs. National Citizens' Bank.
10 sh's. Importers' & Traders' Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Broadway Natl. Bank.
$25,000 Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern R'way Co. 3½ p. c. Bds.
20 shs. American Surety Co.
50 shs. Trust Co. of New York.
75 shs. National Citizens' Bank.
100 shs. 10th & 23d Street Ferry Co.
29 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
10 shs. First Natl. Bank of B'klyn.
10 shs. Manufacturers' Trust Co. of B'klyn.
25 shs. Williamsburgh Trust Co.
100 shs. National Citizens' Bank.
10 shs. Traders' Fire Insurance Co.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
5 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
100 shs. Natl. Butchers' & Drovers' Bank.
50 shs. Lake Shore & Mich. So. Ry. Co.
100 shs. International Power Co. common.
10 shs. Trust Co. of New York.
50 shs. People's Trust Co.
7 shs. North American Trust Co.
$6,000 Metropolitan Water Co. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1919.
20 shs. Trust Co. of America
10 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
25 shs. Brooklyn Ferry Co.
15 shs. North American Trust Co.
10 35-100 shs. Trow Dir., Print. & B. R. Co.
20 shs. Trust Co. of America.
100 shs. North American Trust Co.
20 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
20 shs. Trust Co. of New York.
10 shs. Lawyers' Mtge. Ins. Co.
9 shs. Union Trust Co.
10 shs. Morton Trust Co.
15 shs. Morton Trust Co.
100 shs. Grammercy Sugar Co.
20 shs. Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co.
10 shs. Cin., Clev., Chic. & St. Louis R. R. Pfd.
5 shs. Merchants' Refrigerating Co.
16 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
$10,000 Washington Traction & Elec. Co. 1st Mtge. Coll. Trust 4½ p. c. Bds., 1949.
60 shs. Bank of State of New York.
55 shs. Continental Natl. Bank.
80 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
$10,000 American Lithographic Co. 6 p. c. Deb. Bd.
10 shs. State Trust Co.
10 shs. Leather Manfrs' Natl. Bank.
20 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
$2,000 N. Y., Lack. & West. R. R. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., Regst. 1921.
$50 N. Y. Athletic Club 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bd., 1910.
100 shs. Grammercy Sugar Co.
$10,000 Oneonta & Otego Valley Ry. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1927.
5 shs. Central Trust Co.
$14,000 Chic., Bur. & Quincy R. R. (Iowa Div.), Sinking Fund 5 p. c. Bds., 1919.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, Feb. 6, 1900, at 12:30 P. M.
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
10 shares German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Co., $100 each.
5,500 shares Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City R. R. Co. common.
1,000 shares Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City R. R. Co. preferred.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

TO THE
Purchase Money First Mortgage Bondholders
OF THE
Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company.

The undersigned, at the request of holders of a large amount of the Purchase Money First Mortgage Bonds of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, have consented to act as a Bondholders' Committee under a preliminary agreement filed with the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, dated February 1, 1900. Bondholders are asked to deposit their bonds and all unpaid coupons, under said agreement, with the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, No. 59 Cedar Street, on or before **February 28th, 1900.** The Committee will advance to bondholders who deposit their bonds on or before that date, the sum of $25, being the amount of the coupon due February 1st, 1900. Negotiable Trust Certificates of the Trust Company will be issued for the deposited securities. Copies of the agreement may be had at the office of the Trust Company or from the Secretary of the Committee.

When a majority of the bonds shall have been deposited, application will be made to list the certificates on the Stock Exchange.

New York, February 1, 1900.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
FREDERIC CROMWELL,
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr.,
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
HENRY A. REDFIELD,
GEORGE W. YOUNG,
Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
JAMES N. WALLACE, Secretary.
54 Wall Street, N. Y.

DIVIDENDS.

Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co. (of Chicago).

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on February 26th, 1900.

The transfer books will close in New York on February 16th, 1900, at 3 P. M., and will reopen February 27th, 1900, at 10 A. M.

L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

The Mexican Northern R'way Co.,
27 William Street, February 1st, 1900.

The Board of Directors of this Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of One Per Cent., and an extra dividend of One-quarter of One Per Cent., payable on March 2nd to stockholders of record February 17th. The transfer books will be closed February 17th at noon and reopened March 3rd.

C. J. NOURSE, Jr., Secretary.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Feb. 5	715,387
To date this year	11,971,360
Corresponding date last year	27,907,251

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Feb. 5	$2,696,500
To date this year	$56,575,600
Corresponding date last year	$167,145,160

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 2@2½ per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy	⅝	Louis. & Nash	1½

with the Metropolitan continues. One of the authorized representatives of the Metropolitan interests reiterated yesterday, however, an emphatic and unqualified denial of the report. Those who stick to it point out that such a lease would be a logical outcome of present conditions, and that the Metropolitan people are in a position to make the Third Avenue Road pay if they should lease it.

A day or two ago both President Elias and Edward Lauterbach pronounced as unfounded the report that Mr. Elias would retire. It was said yesterday that John Calderwood, General Manager for the Twin City Rapid Transit Company of Minneapolis, was to come and take the Presidency of the road, but no confirmation of the statement could be obtained.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 4@4½ per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 4@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6@6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $107,028,659; balances, $6,694,087; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $794,088.

Money on call in London, 2 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3@3¼ per cent. for short and 3½ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange steady. Nominal rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88⅛ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84⅞; demand, $4.87½; cables, $4.88⅛; commercial bills, $4.83½@$4.84¼.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.19⅜@5.19⅝ less 1-16 and 5.16¼@5.16½ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 7-16@94½ and 95 1-16; guilders, 40⅛ and 40⅜.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par @5c discount. Chicago—25c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, $1 premium per $1,000; selling, par. St. Louis—25c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 10c premium; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The market for American securities was firm from the opening, but business was rather restricted owing to the settlement absorbing the attention of members. The final tone was firm.

Consols for money, 100 13-16; consols for the account, 100⅝; Canadian Pacific, 99⅝; Erie, 11⅞; Erie first preferred, 34½; Illinois Central, 115½; Union Pacific preferred, 77⅜; St. Paul, 123⅞; New York Central; 137½; Pennsylvania, 67; Reading, 9⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, 77½; Atchison, 21; Louisville, 81⅝; Grand Trunk, 7⅜; Anaconda, 8⅝.

Bar silver dull at 27⅝d. per ounce.

Money, 2 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3@3¼ per cent., and for three months' bills, 3½ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 128.60; Madrid, 28.60; Lisbon, 42.50; Rome, 7.30.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—Prices moved upward on the Bourse to-day, owing to the war news being considered favorable. Rio Tintos were the feature of the day's transactions, and there were large repurchases. Kafirs recovered sharply at the beginning, but afterward became easier. At the close the market became duller all round. Three per cent. rentes, 100f 70c for the account; exchange on London, 25f 18½c for checks. Spanish 4s closed at 68.70.

BERLIN, Feb. 5.—Prices were firm on the Boerse to-day. Americans and Canadian Pacifics were in good demand. Local securities were active. Exchange on London, 20 marks 52 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 3½ per cent.; three months' bills 4 per cent.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 5.—Favorable indications from other Bourses stimulated large speculation on the Boerse here to-day. Local shares were in good demand.

MADRID, Feb. 5.—The weekly statement of the Bank of Spain shows the following changes: Silver in hand decreased 834,000 pesetas, notes in circulation increased 4,202,000 pesetas, and gold in hand was unchanged.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59½@60½. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27⅝d per ounce, and in New York at 60c. Mexican silver dollars at 47½c.

On the Stock Exchange 1,000 shares of Kingston and Pembroke sold at 60.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Alamo sold at .18 seller 10, 500 Acacia at .36, 500 Anaconda Gold at .36, 500 Comstock at 33⅓, 2,000 Gripple Creek Consolidated at 16½, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.50, 1,000 Golden Age at .04½, 100 Isabella at 1.30, 100 Standard at 2.65, 300 Sierra Nevada at .45, 300 Work at .31, and 2,000 Zenobia at .21.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Alice	.38	Potosi	.25
Adams Consol	.12	Quicksilver	1.75
Belcher	.05	Quicksilver pf.	7.50
Best & Belcher	.20	Savage	.10
Breece	1.30	Sierra Nevada	.38
Bruns. Consol	.28	Standard	2.45
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Small Hopes	1.00
Challenge Con	.20	Union Consol	.25
Crown Point	.10	Victor	1.00
Chrysolite	.05	Yellow Jacket	.18
Con. Cal. & Va	1.40	Argentum Juanita	.18
Com. Tr. Co. stock	.03½	Alamo	.17
Com. T. Co. bonds	.c2	Anaconda	.37
Com. T. Co. scrip	.05	Crescent Creek Cons.	.15
Crescent	.15	Creede & Crip. Ck.	.10
Catalpa	.12	Croesus	.01
Dunkin	.10	Golden Fleece	.27
Deadwood Terra	.50	Isabella	1.20
Daly	1.25	Mollie Gibson	.22
Eureka Consol	.25	Mount Ross	.05
Father De Smet	.08	Pharmacist	.03
Gould & Curry	.20	Portland	.13
Hale & Norcross	.30	Specimen	.09
Homestake	50.00	Union	.42
Horn Silver	1.10	Work	.31
Iron Silver	.58	Damon	.25
Kingston & Pemb.	.40	Elkton	.05
La Cruise	1.10	Findlay	.14
Leadville Con	.07	Garfield	.13
Little Chief	.20	Jackpot	.06½
Mexican	.35	Plandome	.58
Moulton	.30	Tornado	.24
Ontario	8.00	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	.45
Ophir	.65	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	.17
Occidental	.05	Ala. Fdy. No. 4	.15
Plymouth	.08	Grey Forge	.15
Phoenix G. M. Co.	.08		

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The General Fire Insurance Committee of Twenty-five will hold its next meeting about three weeks from to-day.

Indianapolis fire underwriters are considering a proposition to establish a salvage corps in that city similar to the New York Fire Patrol.

Several informal conferences have been held among local fire insurance companies in regard to the re-establishment of suburban fire insurance, beginning presumably with Long Island rates.

The stockholders of the Colonial Assurance Company and the Washington Assurance Company of this city took formal action yesterday, unanimously approving the agreement of their Directors to merge the two companies under the name of the Colonial Assurance Company, with an aggregate capital stock of $400,000. The amalgamation of the two companies will be completed soon at a meeting of the Directors.

The Executive Committee of the Traders' Fire Insurance Company of New York has adopted a resolution providing for an increase in the capital stock of the company from $200,000 to $400,000. No steps will be taken by the company toward admission to Illinois, in which it is not now entered, until the increase in capital has been effected. H. J. Straight & Co. of Chicago are likely to be established.

Auditor Cornell of Nebraska has begun to serve notice upon all of the life and fire insurance companies doing business in that State that he will hereafter insist upon the strict enforcement of the reciprocity provision of the insurance laws of the State. This section levies upon all companies fees similar to those charged by any State against Nebraska corporations. It has not been enforced heretofore. The Auditor estimates that the enforcement of this law will increase the fees of the State Insurance Department more than $50,000 annually.

The Arbitration Committee of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange issued a bulletin yesterday in regard to raw sugar in sheds of the New York Sugar Refining Company, in Long Island City, which was insured at 31 cents per $100 of insurance, although the tariff refinery rate was 65 cents. All members of the Exchange who accepted lines at this rate and failed to cancel their policies before Sept. 1, 1899, are fined an amount equal to the difference between the proper tariff rate and the actual premium charged, and an additional fine will be imposed upon all such members who do not cancel their policies before Feb. 15.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Transactions in the market for outside securites yesterday indicated that the public interest in that market is increasing. Probably not since early in last December had the curb as active a day, excepting possibly one or two days last week, when the trading in Bay State Gas amounted to many thousands of shares. The trading with which this week began was also of a broader character and brought into evidence the increasing demand for stocks. Nearly every active issue showed some improvement at the end of the day, and in some the net gains were large. The copper stocks, which for some time had been much neglected, were particularly prominent, and all the active stocks of this group advanced sharply. The industrial stocks remained in demand, and further advances were recorded in many of these. In Amalgamated Copper and one or two other issues trading was decidedly active and showed more life than has marked the transactions in any stock for some time past.

AMALGAMATED COPPER, leading the copper stocks, advanced sharply, and at the end of the day showed a net gain of over 3 points. Buying of the stock was on a larger scale than at any time recently, and was of a character that seemed to indicate much confidence in the future of the stock. Boston houses were buyers, and traders were easily induced to follow this buying, and helped to bring about the advance from 85 to 88. A number of thousands of shares changed hands, though between 86 and 87 very little stock was met. Above 87½ offerings of the stock were quite large, but it was fairly well taken, and the last sale for the day was made within an eighth of a point of the highest. It closed at 87⅝ bid, against 84½ bid on Saturday. The advance in this and the other copper stocks was attributed to the advantages which are expected from the organization of the United Metals Selling Company and from the carrying out of other plans formed by the interests allied with that company.

TENNESSEE COPPER advanced about 3 points, to 15, and closed at 15 bid.

BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER showed a net gain of 1 point, ending the day at 9½ bid.

BAY STATE GAS was active, though the total transactions were probably below the average of last week. It sold at 2⅝ and down to 2⅜, closing at 2½ bid, a net gain of a quarter of a point. Nothing new in regard to the condition or prospects of the company came to hand, and trading in the stock was accompanied by less show of interest than appeared last week, when there was much confident prediction of much higher prices for the stock to be realized in the near future.

ASPHALT OF AMERICA was exceptionally active. It was traded in to the extent of between 3,000 and 4,000 shares, and at figures considerably above those which prevailed last week. It sold up to 14¾ and closed at 14½ bid, a net gain of about 2 points. Buying of the stock was said to be for persons closely connected with the company.

NATIONAL TUBE was probably the most active of the industrials. Particularly large demand was had for the common stock, which advanced about 1 point, and showed a net gain of three-eighths of a point, closing at 46¼ bid. The preferred stock, after advancing fractionally, closed with a quarter of a point loss, at 91⅜ bid.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE common was fairly active and strong. In fifty-share lots it sold up to 52½, and closed at 50 bid, an advance of 5 points over Saturday's closing bid. There was no trading in the preferred stock, which was offered at 100, with practically no bid, the highest price offered for the stock being much under 70.

CONSOLIDATED EQUIPMENT sold up to 14½, and showed a net gain of 1 point. Transactions in the stock were in small amount.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	2½	2⅝
New Amsterdam	26	26½
New Amsterdam pf.	46¾	48
New Amsterdam 6s, with interest	95½	96

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	28	30
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	76	78
American Bicycle	17	19
American Bicycle pf.	49	51
American Bicycle bonds	..	92½
American Chicle	..	55
American Chicle pf.	51	93
American Woolen	85	26
American Woolen pf.	25½	82½
Cast-Iron Pipe	81½	6⅞
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	..	42¾
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip.	14	16
Distilling Company of America	..	6½
Distilling Company of America pf.	21	22
Electric Axle Light & Power	..	4½
Electric Boat	18	20
Electric Boat pf.	..	40
Havana Commercial	19	20¼
Havana Commercial pf.	39½	41
International Pump	18	18½
International Pump pf.	64	64½
Nat. Enameling & Stamp.	29½	31
Nat. Enameling & Stamp pf.	87	89
National Gramophone	..	47
National Salt	47	47½
National Salt pf.	77	79
National Tube	46¼	47
National Tube pf.	91¾	92½
Otis Elevator	24	26
Otis Elevator pf.	87	89
Royal Baking Powder pf.	94	95
Rubber Goods Mfg.	30⅝	30¾
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	81½	83½
Sloss-Sheffield	30	31
Sloss-Sheffield pf.	70½	72
Standard Oil of New Jersey	513	515
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	..	⅝

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	87¾	88
American Air Power	40	47
Arizona Lead	10¾	10⅝
Asphalt Company of America	14½	14⅝
British Columbia Copper	9½	10
California Copper	3¾	4
Central Fireworks	..	14
Central Fireworks pf.	55	60
Chicago & Alton sub	106½	107
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	50	55
Electric Vehicle pf.	..	100
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	..	1
Flemington Coal & Coke	..	1¼
General Carriage	20	22½
Illinois Transportation	4	4½
Marsden Copper	2	2¾
Mexican 6s	5	7
New York Transportation	9	9½
New England Transportation	6	6½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	19	20
Pittsburg Coal	..	23
Pittsburg Coal pf.	..	80
St. Louis subs. full paid, ex div.	120	124
St. Louis common	23	..
St. Louis pf.	80	..
St. Louis bonds	..	94½
Retsof	26	32
Retsof bonds	80	84
Storage Power	15⅞	16½
Superior & Boston Copper	⅛	3-16
Tennessee Copper	15	15
Trust Company of America	190	195
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	26	27½
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	60½	62

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	103	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	103½	111½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	235	237
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	100	102
Central Park, N. & E. River	108	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106½	107½
Columbus Railway	20	24
Columbus Railway pf.	80	86
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	385	400
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	84	85
42d St. Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	65
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	115	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	86½	90
Nassau Electric 4s	90	92
Nassau Electric 5s	107	108
New Orleans Traction	26½	27½
New Orleans Traction pf.	99	102
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	205
North Jersey Street Railway	30	31
North Jersey Street Railways 4s	86	89
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	210
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
Union Railway stock	190	205
United Traction, Providence	110	111
United Traction bonds	113½	114½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	25	27
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	103	105

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	5	8
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	72	75
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103	103½
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	..	55
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21¾	103
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87½	22½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	89½
Denver Gas	37	105
Denver Gas 5s	75	39½
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	77½
Fort Wayne Gas	38	40
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	60	45
Indianapolis Gas	106	64
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	105
Lafayette Gas Co.	40	103
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	60	45
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	38	65
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s	60	43
Mutual Gas of New York	275	65
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	300
New England Gas & Coke	19	83
New England Gas & Coke bonds	70¼	21
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	71½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	105	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con.	102½	100
		103¼

North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	33	45
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	60	65
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	98
St. Paul Gas stock	96	98
St. Paul Gas bonds	50	55
Standard Gas, New York	86	89
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	115	125
Standard Gas 1st	135	150
Syracuse Gas stock	115	117
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	85	90
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	97	100
	102	105

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	23	26
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	88	90
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	66	68
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	93	94
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	37	39
Union Ferry bonds	99	100½

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	51	53
Barney & Smith	10	13½
Barney & Smith pf.	99	105
Barney & Smith bonds	103	106
Consolidated Rubber Tire	8	10
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	42½	48
Cramps' Shipyard	79	81
General Chemical	..	..
General Chemical pf.	59	..
Hudson River Telephone	97	100
Lorillard Company pf.	117	118
Standard Coupler	..	108
Trenton Potteries	35	39
Trenton Potteries pf.	6	10
Union Typewriter	48	..
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	27½	30
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	110½	112½
Worthington Pump pf.	120	123
	101	103

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel.	105	106½
Iron Steamboat	..	3
Iron Steamboat bonds	47	55

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 5.—Some of the mining stocks advanced well to-day. Elm River rose 5⅝ to 5½; Osceola 3, to 75; Centennial, after gaining ½ to 17¾, fell back to 17, closing at 17½; Ysabel lost ½, to 4¼, closing at 4⅞; White Knob reappeared at 15; Parrot was up 1¾, at 45½; Cochiti hardened ½ to 13; Baltic gained ½ to 19; Massachusetts lost ½ to 6; Butte rose 3¼ to 54½, closing at 52; Isle Royale advanced 1, to 24; Amalgamated gained 3¾, to 88¼; United States Mining reappeared, 600 shares selling at 7⅜; Utah improved 1, to 28½.

Bell Telephone was up 4, at 349, later 346; Boston Elevated was up 1½, at 101⅝; Fitchburg preferred was off ¾, at 124¼; Montana was up 2, at 274; Calumet and Hecla 10, at 750; Old Dominion ½, to 18½. The close was really buoyant.

At the Clearing House the nominal rate between banks was 4 per cent., and New York funds sold at par and 5 cents discount.

Money on call still ranges from 3½ to 4½ per cent. Time money is quoted at from 4 to 4½ per cent. for four to six months, according to names and collateral. In mercantile paper the choicest names sell at 4 per cent., on four to six months, though National banks are generally obtaining 4½ per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	..	5	Old Colony	4	4½
Allouez	2⅞	3	Old Dom.	18½	19
Arcadian	17½	18	Osceola	74½	75
Arnold	5¼	6¼	Parrot	45½	46
Ash Bed	.50	1¼	Pioneer	1¼	2¼
Atlantic	.25	28	Quincy	141	145
Baltic	18½	19½	Rhode Isl.	4½	4⅝
Bos. & C. Con.	.20	.35	Santa Fé	5½	6
Boston & M.	.273	.74	Santa Ysabel	4½	5
Butte & Bos.	51½	53	Shoe	30¼	31
Cal. & Hecla	745	750	Tamarack	185	190
Centennial	17½	18	Utah Con.	28¼	29
Franklin	14	14½	Washington	1	1¼
Humboldt	..	1	White Knob	13	16
Isle Royale	24	25	Winona	3½	4
Mohawk	13⅜	14½	Wolverine	40	41

Railroad Stocks.

Boston & A.	242	245	Cen. Mass. pf.	64	66
Boston & L.	242	..	Fitchburg pf.	124½	125
Boston & M.	198	199½	N. Y. & N. E. 6s	110½	111½
Boston & P.	300	305	N. Y. & N. E. 7s	115	..
Bos. Ele.	101¾	102	West End	92¾	93
Bos. Gas 5s	80	..			
Cent. Mass.	18½	14½			

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell Tel.	346	347	Mexican Tel.	2⅞	3⅛
Chi. Stk. Yds.	134	137	N. Eng. Tel.	135	140
Dom. Coal	42	43½	U. S. Oil	20¼	21½
Dom. C. pf.	115¾	..	West. El.	43¾	44
Erie Tel.	..	05	West. El. pf.	61	..

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—Business showed a decided improvement in volume and values today. Linseed common was strong and in demand between 15⅛ and 15⅞. The preferred ranged from 58 to 59¾, opening at 58½ and closing at 59¼. Steel common, after opening at 49½ and selling off 1¼, advanced steadily in spite of free selling and closed at 52. The preferred closed at 96, a gain of a point. Of Linseed preferred nearly 6,000 shares were bought, and of Steel common almost 4,000. Metropolitan Elevated securities were in demand; the certificates gained a point in closing at 27, and the preferred closed at 79¼, having opened at 79 and ranged from 78⅜ to 79⅜.

	High.	Low.	Close.
2,325 Linseed	15⅞	15⅛	15⅞
5,040 Linseed pf.	59¾	58	59¼
137 Radiator	48	48	48
52 Radiator pf.	105	104⅜	105
1,785 Tin Plate	35¼	33⅝	35
50 Tin Plate pf.	83	83	83
30 Chicago Brewing pf.	10	10	10
10 Chicago Edison	155	155	155
10 Chicago Union Trac.	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜
115 Diamond Match	124½	124	124
450 Metropolitan L.	79⅜	78⅜	79¼
Metropolitan L. pf.	27	26	27
150 National Carbon	11½	10⅝	10⅝
10 National Carbon pf.	84	84	84
50 National Biscuit	37¾	37	37¾
50 National Biscuit pf.	95	95	95
3,900 National Steel	52	49¼	52
170 National Steel pf.	98	96	96
60 Union Elevated	99	98¾	99½
15 South Side L.	100	100	100
55 West Chicago	113	112½	113

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5.—There was improvement to-day in the Philadelphia market, although it was more in character than in quotations. There was a fair volume of business in almost everything, and a large volume in some—such as American Asphalt stock and bonds, Philadelphia Electric stock and bonds, and Bethlehem Steel. People who would not buy these or any other issues several points lower, now saw in them great possibilities. Pennsylvania Steel sold at 80. Deal rumors were still in the air. Union Traction in large lots changed hands at 39¼. Diamond State Steel revived at 5½. American Cement, which had been in a lethargic state for several months, was in demand at 8; last month it paid 3 per cent. on $10, as a result of four months' operations. Marsden found a ready market around 12½. To-morrow the annual meeting will be held. United Gas Improvement moved up ½, and Pennsylvania and the Readings also improved. Railways Company General, Danville, Bessemer, and the other little fellows were drawn into the current and taken along.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	22	22¼	Phila. Trac.	97	97½
Choctaw	33	34	Union Tr.	39½	39¼
Consol. Trac. Pitts.	..	28¼	United Gas Imp	153	153½
Elec. Co. of Am.	12⅜	12¾	Welsb. Lt.	44	45
Lehigh Val.	25⅞	26	W. N. Y. & Penn.	7½	7⅝
Marsden	12⅜	12½			

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week in January showed increases:

Ann Arbor	$2,061
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern	11,651
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	26,264
Canadian Pacific	96,000
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	12,700
Chicago Great Western	20,913
Denver & Rio Grande	46,000
Evansville & Terre Haute	5,963
Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis	10,852
Louisville & Nashville	175,823
Minneapolis & St. Louis	47,551
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	1,592
New York, Ontario & Western	49,646
Norfolk & Western	31,157
Ohio River	122,354
Peoria, Dec. & Evansville	4,505
Rio Grande Southern	7,092
St. Louis & San Francisco	638
Toledo & Ohio Central	50,698
Tol., St. Louis & Kan. City	22,301
Wabash	42
	50,522
Total increase 22 roads	$796,024
Increase previously reported	200,895
Total increase 27 roads	$997,819
Decrease:	
Evansville & Indianapolis	648
Net increase	$997,171

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Dividends have been declared by the People's Gas Light and Coke Company of Chicago and the Mexican Northern Railway Company.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Feb. 5, 1900.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
115	116¼	17	Adams Express	116	116	116	116	..
17	17¼	11,250	Am. Car & Found. Co.	16¾	17¼	16⅝	17¼	+⅝
65	65½	4,175	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	64½	65½	64½	65½	+1½
34½	34⅝	450	American Cotton Oil	35	35	34½	34½	..
93½	94½	55	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	93	94	93	94	..
43¾	44	2,323	American Ice Co.	43⅝	44	43⅝	43⅝	+⅛
75	78	146	American Ice Co. pf.	77	77	77	77	−1½
15⅝	15⅝	2,587	American Linseed Co.	15¼	15⅝	15	15⅝	+⅜
50½	59⅜	2,587	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	58⅜	60	58½	59½	+⅝
6	7	1,010	Am. Malting Co.	6	6⅛	6	6	+⅛
27½	28	700	Am. Malting Co. pf.	27¼	28	27	28	+⅝
42½	43	6,455	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	42¼	43⅝	42	43	+1⅝
90½	91	2,903	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	91	92	90¾	91	+1⅝
49½	49¾	11,140	Am. Steel Coop Co.	48¼	49¼	47½	49¼	+2¼
84	85	1,210	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	84	84⅞	84	84⅞	+1⅛
57¼	57⅝	15,070	American Steel & Wire	58¼	58¾	56⅞	57⅛	+⅛
94½	94⅝	1,767	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	95	95	94½	94¾	+⅛
114⅜	114⅞	58,385	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	115	115¼	113⅝	114⅞	+⅞
113½	115	220	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	114	114	114	114	−1
35¼	35½	5,391	American Tin Plate	33⅝	35½	33¾	35½	+1⅝
82	83	50	Am. Tin Plate pf.	82	82	82	82	..
104⅞	105	19,895	American Tobacco	103⅜	103½	103	105	+1¾
135¼	140	10	American Tobacco pf.	140¼	140¾	140¼	140¾	..
42¾	42⅞	3,745	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	42	42⅞	41¼	42⅛	+2⅛
44	46	50	Ann Arbor pf.	45	45	45	45	..
20½	20⅝	2,620	At., T. & S. F.	20¼	20½	20	20½	+⅛
63⅜	63⅝	17,466	At., T. & S. F. pf.	63⅝	63⅝	63½	63⅝	+⅛
61⅞	62	21,520	Baltimore & Ohio	62¼	62½	61⅝	62	+⅛
76½	76⅝	6,575	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	76⅞	76⅞	76	76½	..
73⅝	73½	16,040	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	73½	73¾	73½	73½	..
13¾	14	20	Brunswick City	14¼	14¼	14	14	..
48½	49¼	300	Canada Southern	48⅝	49⅜	48⅝	49½	+⅛
97	97½	1,020	Canadian Pacific	97⅝	97⅞	97½	97½	..
29⅜	29¼	4,800	Chesapeake & Ohio	29⅜	29⅞	29¾	29⅞	+⅜
125¾	126⅞	12,630	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	125	125⅞	124½	125⅞	+1⅜
38	40	100	Chicago Con. Traction	39	39	39	39	..
91	96	210	Chicago & East. Ill.	90	90	90	90	+2
13⅝	13⅞	1,300	Chicago Great West.	13½	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+⅛
87⅜	88½	100	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	88½	88½	88½	88½	+⅛
16¾	16⅞	1,250	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	16	16½	16	16½	+⅛
49½	50	300	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	48⅞	49	48¼	49	−⅛
122⅝	122¾	11,440	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	121⅜	123¾	120⅝	123⅝	+2¼
171½	172	75	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	171⅜	171⅞	171⅜	171⅞	..
163¾	164¼	100	Chicago & Northw.	163¼	163¾	163¼	163¾	..
109⅞	110	5,440	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	109¾	110	109¼	109¾	..
116	118	100	Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	117	117	117	117	+⅝
11	11½	25	Chi. Term. Trans.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Eighty-sixth Street Lots Near Riverside Drive Sold—Plaintiffs the Buyers at Auction.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Schuyler Quackenbush two lots, 50 by 100, on the north side of Eighty-sixth Street, 100 feet east of Riverside Drive.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have also sold for Joseph A. Farley the new five-story American basement dwelling 300 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, 22 by 63 by 100. The buyer is Mrs. Fiske, wife of Lieut. Commander Fiske, United States Navy.

Douglas Robinson & Co. have sold for Henry Goodkind the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, with extension, 16 East Seventy-sixth Street, 19 by 60 by 102.2.

It is reported that James Murray has sold to a builder the plot on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 150 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 125 by 100.

Henry Corn took title yesterday to the southwest corner of Broadway and Walker Street. Three mortgages covering the property were also recorded in connection with the transfer—one for $725,000, due in six months, in favor of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, and two others for $70,000 and $95,000, respectively, due in five months, made by Mr. Corn in favor of the seller of the property, Peter J. Merrick. Mr. Corn will begin in the near future the erection of a modern business building on the site from plans by Robert Maynicke.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Samuel Goldsticker.

113 and 115 West Ninety-fourth Street, 25.9 and 26, respectively, by 100.8, two five-story stone-front flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Frederick Schuck. $57,830

153 Hudson Street, and 109 and 111 Perry Street, being the northwest corner of those streets, 52.8 by 44.6 by 64.4 by 61.6, three-story brick and frame buildings; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Annie McFee 35,000

670 to 682 East One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, southeast corner of Vanderbilt Avenue, 140 by 100, seven four-story stone-front flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Noah C. Rogers 10,000

681 to 696 East One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, eight four-story stone-front flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Payson Merrill 42,000

1,054 Lexington Avenue, southwest corner of Seventy-fifth Street, 17.2 by 70.6, five-story stone-front flat, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Eagle Savings and Loan Company 30,425

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

61 to 67 East Ninety-eighth Street, 100 by 100.11, four five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Solomon Marx 38,380

644 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 15 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Henry S. Bell 9,500

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executor's sale, 70 and 72 Franklin Street, northwest corner of Franklin Alley, 41.11 by 99.7, five-story stone-front building; also

355, 355, and 357 Broadway, west side, 80 feet south of Franklin Street, 63.11 by 186.5 by 66.6 by 174.6, two five-story brick buildings; also,

302 Church Street and 27 and 29 Walker Street, being the southwest corner of those streets, running south on Church Street 24 by west 50 by south 82 by west 25 by north 106 to Walker Street by east 75; the buildings on these lots are owned by the lessee; also,

63, 65, and 67 Prince Street and 113 Crosby Street, being the block front on the north side of Prince Street, between Elm and Crosby Streets, 84.8 by 143.4 by 84.6 by 137.10, two and three story brick buildings; also,

34 and 36 West Houston Street, north side, 20 feet east of Crosby Street, 40 by 82.9 and irregular, two two-story and attic brick buildings; also,

672 Sixth Avenue, southeast corner of Thirty-ninth Street, 24 by 60, five-story brownstone-front building; also,

929 Sixth Avenue, west side, 50.2 feet south of Fifty-third Street, 25.1 by 100, four-story brick and frame building, with two-story frame building at the rear; also,

376 and 378 Bowery, west side, 150 feet north of Fourth Street, 41.11 by 163 by 38.8 by 176.2, one, two, and three story brick buildings, together with rights in a ten-foot alley along the southerly side of the property and in a court at the rear.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., public auction sale, 608 Broadway, southeast corner of Houston Street, 57 by 50 by 25.8 by 98, five-story brick building; 606 Broadway, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 25 by 98, five-story brick building, with a one-story brick building at the rear; 604 Broadway, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 21.6 by 98 by 21.2 by 98.5, six-story brownstone-front building.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, 4,000, 4,002, 4,004 Third Avenue, east side, 176.11 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, 75 by 90, three four-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $21,734; subject to another mortgage for $20,000.

By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, 483 Brook Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 25 by 90, five-story three-family brick flat.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 65 and 67 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, north side, 200 feet east of Lenox Avenue, each 25 by 99.11, two five-story brick flats, with stores. Due on judgment, $2,120; subject to other mortgages for $44,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., executor's sale, 315 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, north side, between First and Second Avenues, 20 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Franklyn Paddock, referee, 559 West One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, north side, 203.8 feet east of Broadway, 17.11 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling; 567 West One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, north side, 200.10 feet east of Broadway, 18 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, on 559, $13,673; on 567, $13,680.

By Herbert A. Sherman, partition sale, William J. A. McKim, referee, 532 to 534 Washington Street and 32 and 34 Little West Twelfth Street, between the southeast corner of those streets, 60.2 by 81.10 by 32.11 by 60.2, leasehold, three two-story brick buildings.

By McVicker & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles A. Decker, referee, 2,046 First Avenue, east side, 50.11 feet south of One Hundred and Sixth Street, 20 by 84, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $3,865; subject to another mortgage for $15,000.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Edgar M. Leventritt, referee, 227 Grand Street, south side, 127.9 feet west of the Bowery, three-story frame tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $17,556.

In the rotunda of the County Court House, at 11 A. M., by Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, by order of the Commissioners for loaning certain moneys of the United States, of the County of New York, 127 lots in the 24th Ward, situated on Pine, Rosewood, Cedar, Bartholdi, and Magenta Avenues, to be sold in eleven plots.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Crane Place, east side, 50 feet south of Grey, or One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, for one two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 21.10 by 61.6; Andrew J. Carson of 105 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, owner; Frederick Jaeger, architect; cost, $5,000.

One Hundred and Fourth Street, north side, 350 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, for a seven-story brick and limestone flat, 50 by 90.11; Paul B. Pugh & Co., owners; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $130,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 740 and 742 Broadway, to a five-story brick and stone store and lofts; W. W. Bruce, owner; C. H. Richter, jr., of 68 Broad Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 250 Madison Avenue, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; Addie D. Nickerson, owner; Cady, Berg & See, architects; cost, $1,500.

No. 289 Bleecker Street, to a six-story brick storage house and store; M. M. Hodges of 135 Broadway, owner; J. D. Westervelt, architect; cost, $100.

No. 43 Stone Street and 25 South William Street, to a five-story brick building; John C. Barron, owner; J. O. Whiteside, architect; cost, $600.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Feb. 5.

AVENUE A, n e corner of 75th St, 25x98; James Kilpatrick to J. Judson Kilpatrick

BEDFORD ST, 51 w s, 25x100; John J. Jackson, executor and trustee, to Lillian L. Bates $1

BROADWAY, 398 to 399, s w corner of Walker St, 50.10x127.6x irregular; Peter J. Merrick to Henry Corn 150

CROTONA AV, s e s, 79.3 ft s w of 182d St, 121.6x195.2 to Clinton Av x119.1x172.5; John B. Haskin, individually, and others, executors, to James W. Campbell 8,000

CROTONA AV, s e s, 79.3 ft s w of 182d St, 121.6x97.1x120.7x86.5; James W. Campbell to Emil Doelger 1

ELLIOTT AV, w s, 200 ft n of Juliana St, 100x125; Rose D. Dalbec, widow, to Mary A. Martin 1

GOERCK ST, 5, 20x100; Mary White to Pincus Lowenfeld and another 1

GOERCK ST, w s, Lot 33, map of Abraham Cannon, 25x100; Louis Lese and another to Mary Cohen 10,000

GRAND ST, 458 and 460, n s, 43.10x100x 44.1x100; Abraham Stern, executor, to Joseph Rosenberg and another 33,000

JENNINGS ST, s s, 28.7 ft e of Bristow St, 20x78.9; Edward A. A. Bauer to Christina E. Burckel 43,000

JENNINGS ST, s e corner Bristow St, 28.7x78.9; Mamie C. Bauer to Jacob Burckel 5,000

JESSUP PLACE, s s, 35.5 ft w of Devoe St, 25x125; John J. Leddy to Peter Sackmann 9,400

LOT 46, map of portion of estate of Philip M. Lydig; Henry M. Leipziger to Alfred Briggs 1,500

LOT 94, map of portion of estate of Philip M. Lydig; Henry M. Leipziger to Edward J. McLaughlin 1,675

LOTS 23 and 24, map 71 lots Kingsland Estate of Morris Heights; Carrie J. Singhi and another to Frederick E. Camp and another, executors, &c., quit claim 1

LOTS 66 to 71, map of seventy-one lots of the Kingsland estate, at Morris Heights; Carrie J. and Henry U. Singhi to Frederick E. and Hugh N. Camp, jr., executors, &c., quit claim 1

MADISON AV, e s, 20 ft s of 128th St, 20x85; Samuel A. Cramer to Henry B. Welsh, executor 1

MOHEGAN AV, e s, 145 ft s of Woodruff Av, or 176th St, 25x70; Katie Switzer to Hulda Wagner 24,650

ORCHARD ST, s w s, plot 96, map of Claremont, near Highbridge, 129x150x 92x155; Louis J. Apgar to Edward H. Apgar 500

ORCHARD ST, w s, Plot 96, map of Claremont, 129x150x92x155; Edward A. Apgar to Jessie P. 1

PARK ST, 41, 25x98.2x25x97.9; Joshua B. H. Janeway to Harry C. Hallenbeck 1

PEARL ST, 503 and 505, 32.2x69x59x48; John H. Janeway and others to Harry C. Hallenbeck 28,500

PEARL ST, 499, w s, 18x84.1x irreg; Harry C. Hallenbeck to Kenry Heide and others, executors, to Harry C. Hallenbeck 41,500

SIMPSON ST, w s, 310 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x100; John De Hart to Albert C. Swoboda 8,000

SPRING ST, 214, s s, 19x100x7x100; Maria T. Corsa to F. D. Mahoney 1

SPUYTEN DUYVIL PARKWAY, n e corner of property of Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroad, runs n w 209.11x 149.7 to w s of parkway s e x 93.7x 133.5x s w 131.8x w 140.5; George H. Hart to Marian Schramme 70,000

TOWNSEND AV, w s, 25 ft n of 175th St, new line, 165x100; Louis R. Berg to Mary A. Bristor 1,000

TOWNSEND AV, w s, 25 ft n of 175th St, new line, 165x100; Annie E. Brown to Louis R. Berg 2,500

UNION AV, 688 and 690, 37.6x95; James McCormick to Thomas O'Rorke 1

VALENTINE AV, 2,015, w s, 16.8x92x16.8 x97.4; Rowland W. Thomas to Ernest B. Wintersmith 1

WALTON AV, w s, 155 ft n of 174th St, new line, 50x100; Fannie E. Lawrence to Louis R. Berg ..... Value consideration

WALTON AV, w s, 155 ft n of 174th St, new line, 50x100; Louis R. Berg to Mary E. Bristor 1

WHITE ST, 125, 21x90x20.9x89.8; Louis R. Berg to Mary E. Bristor 2,500

8TH AV, e s, 25 ft s of 141st St, 25x100; Herman Strauss and another to Louis Gruning, jr. 55,000

2D ST, s s, Lot 5, map of Unionport, 100x216 to 1st St; Rose Bishop and others to Mary M. Bickford 1

2D ST, s s, Lot 5, map of Unionport, 100x216 to 1st St; Mary C. McGivern and others to Mary M. Bickford 1

4TH ST, 310, w s, 69.9 ft s of 12th St; 4th St, 312, w s, 81.11 ft s of 12th St; Edward S. Campbell, receiver, to Frances M. Casey 1

15TH ST, 225 West, 25x103.3; Edward R. Grove, executor, to John Early 5,825

21ST ST, 230 East, 25.3x92; William A. Boerst and others to Henry Stiehl 26,000

38TH ST, 344 West, 25x98.9; Michael Bischoff and George Kern 1

40TH ST, 445 West, 25x98.9; Edgar Logan to G. Otto Eltenau 1

51ST ST, 306 East, 18.6x100.5; Leopold Schwarzkopf to Jacob Kahn and others. 9,000

51ST ST, 306 East, 18.6x100.5; Morris Schwarzkopf and others, heirs, to Leopold Schwarzkopf and others 1

64TH ST, 152 and 154 West, 50x100.5; Samuel Gips and another to Nellie David and another 1

69TH ST, n s, 405 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 20x100.5; Anna A. Mayer to Lawson C. Rich ..... Exch.

73TH ST, 21 East, 31x27.2; Ada L. and Spencer C. Doty to Mary B. Halton 1

86TH ST, 124 and 126 East, 51.1x102.2; Margaretta K. Welsh and another, executors, to Sophia Gutman ..... Exch.

87TH ST, 154 and 156 East, 51.1x100.8; John Volz to John C. Steuer 58,500

101ST ST, 104 East, 15.10x100.11; Rose Appel to William M. Ritter 1

104TH ST, 132 East, 20x1½ block; Max Deckinger to Moses Deckinger 10,000

112TH ST, 262.6 ft e of 8th Av, 17.6x 100.11; John R. Ferrier to John B. Squier 1

112TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 8th Av, 37.6x100.11; John R. Ferrier to John B. Squier, jr. 100

113TH ST, 66 and 68 West, 46.3x100.11; Henry Acker to Tobias Green baum and another 100

114TH ST, s s, 172 ft w of 3d Av, 24x 100.11; Alice M. Theban to Gertrude Tinsley 1

117TH ST, 242 East, 25x100.11; Theresa Cordes to John and Mary A. Shea 1

118TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 5th Av, 44x 100.11; Elisabeth Rankin to Rachel Axelrod 1

120TH ST, n s, 164 ft w of Mt. Morris Av, 18x100.11; Madeline Pierce to Lydia A. Todd 1

120TH ST, n s, 182 ft w of Mt. Morris Av, 18x100.11; Madeline Pierce to Lydia A. Todd 1

124TH ST, 62 and 64 West, 75x100.11; Patrick J. Quirk to Jane P. Creed 1

125TH ST, 133 West, 29x99.11; Julia Fleischmann to Henry Rauak 1

129TH ST, 130 West, 25x99.11; John Bormann to Eva S. Cochran 1

134TH ST, s s, 318.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 28 x99.11; Emma C. Frost to John W. Chanler 1

140TH ST, 528 West, 15x99.11; Eben Hatfield to Emma G. Dease 1

150TH ST, n s, 345 ft e of Morris Av, 25x 118.5; Leo M. Mosauer to Pauline Mosauer 1

167TH ST, s s, 41.8 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 16.8x90 Simon Uhlfelder and another to Charles Brogan 1

169TH ST, 504 West, 19x85; Adam Riedemann, executor, &c., to Edward H. Doyle 6,500

169TH ST, 504 West, 19x85; Adam Riedemann and others to Edward H. Doyle.. 1

Recorded Leases.

HEROLD, Justin, and another, executors and trustees, to Henry Raedel; 865 3d Av, 3 3-12 years $900

JURGENS, Henry, to Peter J. Quinn; Dunane St, 1, 3 years 780

LASAR, Emanuel J., to Urner Barry Company; Chambers St, 173 and 175, 5 years. 900

MILLER, Solomon, to Baruch L. Kupert; Hester St, 104, 2 years 1,400

McGRATTY, Patrick, to Joseph Schweizer; 70th St, 10 West, 3 years 540

Recorded Mortgages.

AXELROD, Rachel, to William Rankin; 118th St, s s, 175 ft w of 5th Av, ½ year ..... Exch.

AXELROD, Rachel, to William Rankin; 118th St, s s, 175 ft w of 5th Av, ½ year $11,000

BERG, Louis R., to Annie E. Brown; Townsend Av, w s, 25 ft n of 175th St, new line, 3 years 29,745

BERG, Louis R., to Fannie E. Lawrence; Walton Av, w s, 155 ft n of 174th St, new line, 3 years 500

BERG, Louis R., to Clara N. Karib; 24 Av, e s, 145 ft s of 2d St, Olinville, 7 months 1,500

BERG, Clarence F., to the Bowery Savings Bank; 1,983 Lexington Av, 1 year. 600

BITTERMAN, Isaac, to John H. Burt; 126th St, n s, 140 ft e of Park Av, 2 years 4,500

BITTERMAN, Isaac, to John H. Burt; 126th St, n s, 165 ft e of Park Av, 2 years 3,000

BITTERMAN, Isaac, to Simson Wolf; 126th St, n s, 140 ft e of Park Av, demand 3,000

BLUMENTHAL, Levy, to Harry Blumenthal; 79 Mott St, 2 years 1,310

BOYLE, James T., to Fred and Teresa Kuser; 106th St, n w corner of Park Av, 5 years 1,700

BRIGGS, J. Clarence, to Thomas Schwab; 48th St, n s, 97 ft w of 1st Av; also King's Bridge Road, as widened, w s, 277.4 ft s of 192d St, and Fordham or High Bridge Road, n s, 129.10 ft e of Valentine Av, re-recorded, ½ year. 18,000

CAMPBELL, James W., to John B. Haskin; Clinton Av, w s, 79.2 ft s of 182d St, 3 years 3,000

CAMPBELL, James W., to John B. Haskin; Croton Av, s w s, 79.3 ft s of 182d St, 3 years 1,684

COHEN, Mary, to Louis Lese and Jacob Levy; Goerck St, w s, Lot 33, map of land of Abraham Cannon, installments. 2,500

CORN, Henry, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 399 Broadway, s w corner Walker St, ½ year, secures advances 5,000

CORN, Henry, to Peter J. Merrick; 399 Broadway, s w corner Walker St, 5 months, secures advances 725,000

CORN, Henry, to Peter J. Merrick; 399 Broadway, s w corner Walker St, 5 months, secures advances 70,000

CREED, Jane L., to Irving Savings Institution; 124th St, s s, 175 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 years 95,000

CREED, Jane L., to Francis J. Thompson; 62 and 64 West 124th St, 1 year. 70,000

CREED, Jane L., to Irving Savings Institution; 124th St, s s, 150 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 years 9,000

DI CIACOMO, Alexandro, to Enrico P. Berti; 136 Sullivan St, secures lease, &c. 35,000

DILLENBACK, Spencer, to City Real Estate Company; 77th St, s s, 320 ft w of Columbus Av, demand 1,500

DOYLE, Edward H., to Adam Riedemann and another, executors, &c.; 504 West 169th St, 5 years 4,000

DWYER, Patrick, to Mary M. Costello, guardian, &c.; 59th St, n s, 387.10 ft w of 7th Av, demand 4,500

ETTERICH, G. Otto, to Raymond J. Fries; 445 West 40th St, demand 10,000

FASULO, Frank, to John Palmieri; Lot 47, map of Lott G. Hunt estate, 2 years. 1,250

FLANNERY, Simon P., to Catharine T. Smith; 175 West 94th St, 5 years 600

GETGOOD, William F., to Harlem Savings Bank; 173d St, n s, 151.3 ft e of Audubon Av, 1 year 22,000

GLOVER, Frances L., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 39 East 30th St, 3 years 950

HALLENBECK, Henry C., to John H. Janeway and others; 503 and 505 Pearl St, 1 year 20,000

HALLENBECK, Henry C., to Joshua E. H. Janeway; 41 Park St, 1 year 20,750

HALTON, Mary B., to Spencer C. Doty; 21 East 55th St, ½ year 14,250

HAMILTON, John L., to Union Dime Savings Institution; 355 West 26th St, 1¼ years 5,000

HERB, Jacob, and William Seitz, jr., to the City Mortgage Company; 90th St, n s, 244.4, 219.4, and 194 ft e of 1st Av, (three mortgages) 1 year, each 7,500

HURST, Thomas D., to Union Trust Company of New York; 61 Rutgers Slip, 5 years 12,000

JANES, Henry E., and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 150th St, n s, 350 ft e of Brook Av; also 150th St, s s, 350 ft e of Brook Av, 1 year 14,000

JONESS, Walter O., to George W. Dayton; 171 to 175 8th Av; also, ¼ part of 8th Av, w s, 92.2 ft n of 18th St, 1 year. 10,000

KATZ, Jacob, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 1st Av, s e corner of 71st St, 5 years 15,000

KERYAN, Elizabeth M., to Ellen Bannister; Mott Av, e s, 73.6 ft n of 144th St, 1 year 1

KILPATRICK, T. Judson, to William J. Glimartin; 1,414 Avenue A, 3 years. 2,500

KILPATRICK, T. Judson, to Louis Raffloer; 1,414 Avenue A, demand 14,000

KLEIN, Hannah, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 17 Eldridge St, 1 year. 5,000

KNAPP, Theodore A., to Amelia Knapp; Fort Washington Ridge Road, w s, 1,771.7 ft n 4th n s s of 155th St, and 1,415 ft e of 10th Av, extending to Boulevard, &c., 1 year 18,000

KRASS, Conrad, to Mary E. Fairbanks; Tinton Av, e s, 66.8 ft s of Cedar Place, 5 years 1

KRASS, Conrad, to Randall Comfort; Tinton Av, e s, 50 ft s of Cedar Place, 5 years 2,000

LEOPOLD, KAHN COMPANY to American Mortgage Company; 116 West 122d St, 1 year 2,000

LUDWIG, Bernhard J., to David J. King and others, executors, &c., e s Lexington Av, n w corner of 115th St, 5 years. 20,000

MARSHALL, Charles H., to Lillie Neuhaus; Decatur Av, w s, 125 ft s of Scott Av, 5 years 2,000

McLAUGHLIN, Edward J., to Henry M. Leipziger; Lot 46, map of portion of estate of Philip M. Lydig, 24th Ward, 3 years 1,000

McLEAVY, John, and wife to David Mayer Brewing Company; Southern Boulevard, n w corner of 18th St, 2 years 9,000

McPHERSON, John B., to Freelove E. O'Brien, executrix, &c.; 19 Cornelia St, 5 years 12,000

MERYASH, Rebecca, to the State Bank; 56 and 58 Oliver St, and 48 and 48½ Oak St, 2 years 2,000

MILLER, Amelia, and Morris Jacoby to Charles H. Bailey and another, executors, &c.; 92 to 100 Cannon St, 5 years. 50,000

MOSES, William, to Mary E. Barron; 168th St, s s, 131 ft w of Prospect Av, 3 years 6,000

ROBINSON, Amelia, to Bowery Savings Bank; 114th St, s s, 250 ft w of Broadway, 1 year 18,000

ROSENBERG, Joseph, and another, to Abraham Stern, executor and trustee; 460 Grand St, 1 year 5,000

ROSENBERG, Joseph, and another to Abraham Stern, executor and trustee; 458 and 460 Grand St, 1 year 18,000

RUSOSKI, Michael, to Arvilla P. Keller; 11th St, s s, 50 ft w of 4th Av, Wakefield, 5 years 13,500

SCHUENBERG, Zenaide D., to Adolph J. Hemeyer; Willis Av, e s, 25 ft s of 146th St, 3 months 4,000

SCHULLENBERG, Zenaide D., to Adolph J. H. Meyer, Willis Av, e s, 100 ft n of 145th St, 3 months 2,500

SCHWARTZ, Fannie, to Bertha Hurley; 758 Jackson Av, 2 years 2,500

SHEA, John, and Mary, to Helene Heydt; 242 East 117th St, 3 years 500

SPELLMEYER, Carl and Matthew C., to P. Ballantine & Sons; 130 West 3d St, and 258 and 260 Fulton St, saloon lease, demand 10,000

STERN, Simon, to Mary F. Ryan; 93d St, n s, 280.4 ft w of 3d Av, 2 years 6,000

TINSLEY, Gertrude, to John G. Thebau; 114th St, s s, 172 ft w of 3d Av, 5 years. 3,000

SCHERMERHORN, John B., to Edward E., individually and as executrix, and others, executors, to Union Dime Savings Institution; 229 Front St, 3¼ years 5,500

STORK, George, to Peter Doelger; 842 1st Av, saloon lease, demand 10,000

SWOBODA, Albert, and Anton, to John De Hart; Simpson St, w s, 310 ft n of Westchester Av, demand 2,500

VOLZ, Katharine, to William Paar, executor, &c.; Clinton Av, e s, 83.4 ft s of Cedar Place, 1 year 3,000

WATKINS, Benjamin F., to Charles P. Latting; Mosholu Av, s s, 214.4 ft e of Fieldston Road, 3 years 2,000

WERNER, Ernest B., to Rowland W. Thomas; Valentine Av, w s, 585.5 ft s of 180th St, installments 3,500

ZIEGLER, August H., to P. Ballantine & Sons; 3d Pearl St and 20 Bridge St; saloon lease, demand 850

ZIEGLER, August H., to P. Ballantine & Sons; 3d Pearl St and 20 Bridge St; saloon lease, demand 2,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BATES, Isabel, to Katharine R. Swanson ..... Nom.

BROUWER-ANCHER, Agnes, to Graff & Co. ..... Nom.

CONNECK, Andrew J., to the Mount Morris Bank $8,333

FURNALD, Francis F., to the Metropolitan Improvement Company 675

GRAY, Mary J., to Margaret B. Campbell. Nom.

HILLDEBRANDT, Frederick, to Isabella Becker 8,000

KERNOCHAN, J. Frederic, to J. Frederic Kernochan, as trustee, &c. 14,000

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Albert Hamlock 6,000

O'ROURKE, Thomas, to James McCormick 1,014

PERRY, Elizabeth A., executrix, to Elizabeth A. Perry and another 4,500

ROGERS, Anna N., to Ellen Hardy ..... Nom.

STEUER, John C., to John Volz ..... Nom.

THE METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT Company to the Knickerbocker Trust Company ..... Nom.

THE CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to Edward Winslow 100

VOGEL, William, to Jacob Holzman 20,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BEACH AV, w s, 142.6 ft s of 156th St, 75x96.10x78.5x54.7; John J. Toohey against Maio & Marcantonio, owners and contractors 40

COLUMBUS AV, e s, 25.2 ft n of 107th St, 75.9x100; D. Bravin & Co. against Abraham Voletsky and Harris Hellman, owners and contractors 405

EAST BROADWAY, 275; William J. Devlin against E. K. Brown, owner and contractor 79

EAST BROADWAY, 243; William J. Devlin against L. Ladinski, owner and contractor 405

GRAND ST, 551 and 553; Schester, Silverstein & Co. against Rosenberg & Stolar, owners and contractors 475

GRAND ST, 551 and 553; Jacob N. Prudovsky against Morris Stolar and Samuel Rosenberg, owners and contractors. 45

JEROME AV, e e s, 25 n of 176th St, 100x100; John Manning against Burton H. Smith, owner; John J. Toohey, contractor 50

MARKET ST, 65 to 69; Stockinger Brothers against Joseph Hyman, owner and contractor 377

8TH AV, 2,070; Hugh J. Bonton against Annie Reasenfeld, owner and contractor; Hall, J. Lowe & Co., contractors. 52

16TH ST, 333 and 335 East; Andrew J. Kiernan against Morris Jacobson, owner; Caspar Strobel, contractor 886

52D ST, 408 West; Hoagland & Robinson against Andrew Ewald, owner; Joseph J. Zimmerman Company, contractor 302

52D ST, s s, 100 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100; the City Fire Proofing Company against Ewald Estate, owner; Joseph J. Zimmerman Company, contractor 140

89TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x 100.8; Antonio Ritazzo against Samuel Johnpole and Harry L. Wels, owners and contractors 71

106TH ST, 65 and 67 West; Israel Schneider against Carmine Luckes, owner and contractor 41

106TH ST, 65 and 67 West; Hugh J. Barron against Carlo Luckes, owner and contractor; Mary McCarty, owner. 210

108TH ST, 67 West; Hugh J. Barron against W. Glickman and others, owners and contractors 300

116TH ST, 18 and 20 East; Michael Heidt against Mary and George Gallagher, owners and contractors 215

116TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 200x 100.11; Alban Murphy against William S. Long, owner and contractor. 3,540

116TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 200x 100.11; Hallahan & Ahearn against William S. Long, owner and contractor. 3,000

172D ST, n s, 105 ft w of Washington Av, 45x100; John J. Toohey against Morris Zuckerman, owner and contractor 80

Lis Pendens.

ALLEN ST, w s, 100.2 ft n of Canal St, 25.2x 65.7; Citizens' Savings Bank against Charles Hoss and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. W. Pirsson.

BROME ST, 381; Emma L. Rauchfuss and another against Mary Eickhoff, individually and executrix, and others, (action to set aside deed, &c.;) attorneys, Howe & Hummel.

GRAND ST, 106; White St, lot 17, on map made Oct. 18, 1809, by John T. Hunn, 6th Ward, 25x 48x47.8, and adjoining lot in rear; 25x52, also land in Putnam County, N. Y.; Cora W. Trowbridge against Emily A. Slauson and others, (partition;) attorney, W. H. Gibson.

HOUSTON ST, s s, 70 ft e of Lewis St, 20x50x irregular; George Schuster and another, executors, &c., against Max Heyman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. A. Hasley.

LA FONTAINE AV, n e corner of 180th St, 256.6x190 to Arthur Av x 284.7x192.6; John W. Cornish against Henry W. Deans and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. H. Bergman.

LUDLOW ST, w s, 150 ft n of Stanton St, 25x 87.6; Frederick Krauss against Minnie Mendlowitz and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. Sattler.

MARCET ST, w s, 69.1 ft s of Hamilton St, 75x 59.7x75x86.3; Simons & Moerstelder against Joseph Hyman, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Alexander & Ash.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 113.8 ft s of 120th St, 31.8x88.6x27x72; The United States Fire Insurance Company against Sarah J. Foster and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. de P. Foster.

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 102.9 ft s of 168th St, 90x194.11x irregular; Harry S. Houpt against John Immel and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. J. Welch.

2D ST, s s, 187.11 ft e of 1st Av, 25x105.11; 1st Av, n e corner of 3d St, 24x94.11; 1st Av, w s, 28.4 ft s of 76th St, 26x100, and 70th St, n s, 212.6 ft e of 2d Av, 31.3x100.5; Solomon Levy against Rebecca Schwarzschild and others; (partition;) attorney, M. Rapp.

9TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 25x85; Citizens' Savings Bank against Charles Hoss and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. W. Pirsson.

29TH ST, 315 and 317 East; W. B. Corney & Brother against Patrick Gallagher, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, C. P. Rogers.

58TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 7th Av, 25x100.5; Sarah M. C. Livingston against Leander S. Sire and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. de P. Livingston.

77TH ST, s s, 280.9 ft e of 1st Av, 27.9x102.2; Charles Ruhe, individually and others, executors, &c., against Julia Wiedhopf and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. Dudensing, Jr.

75TH ST, s s, 253 ft e of 1st Av, 27.9x102.2; Carl Fischer against Julia Wiedhopf and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. Dudensing, Jr.

109TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x 100.11; Rosa Brock against Gaetana and Joseph Cirello, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Herrmann.

69TH ST, n s, 60.2 ft w of 3d Av, 34.10x100.5x irregular; David Hymes against Joseph Byrnes and others, (action to set aside deed, &c.;) attorney, D. M. Porter.

A KNIGHT OF THE JIMMY.

"Don't Disturb Yourself," Said the Gentlemanly Burglar to His Victim.

The "gentleman burglar," not unfamiliar as a stage character, has made his appearance in real life in Brooklyn. This Chesterfield of the jimmy and dark-lantern presented himself on Saturday, but the fact of his appearance did not become known until yesterday. He introduced himself to Mrs. John E. Volck, who lives at 246 Jefferson Avenue.

The Volck house is in one of the best residential neighborhoods of the borough. Mrs. Volck and her mother were alone in the house. The young woman was enjoying a nap when she heard the door open. Thinking it was her mother, she did not look around. A moment or two later however, she heard a noise in the room and started up. She was startled to see a man engaged in ransacking the bureau drawers. He was tall and well-groomed, and accordingly to the gossips of the neighborhood, looked like a perfect gentleman."

Hearing Mrs. Volck stirring, the burglar turned quickly.

"Pardon me for disturbing you, madame," he said, with a polite bow. "Pray do not alarm yourself."

But she was not assured by such politeness. She jumped up, and shouted, and the burglar darted out of the door. Mrs. Volck pursuing. He escaped to the street and disappeared around the corner.

When Mrs. Volck returned to her room she found that the polite burglar had carried off $250 worth of jewelry and $50 in money.

Savannah Line's New Schedule.

The Savannah Line has announced a new schedule for the sailing of its steamers. Hereafter steamers will leave New York for Savannah daily, excepting Sundays and Mondays at 5 P. M., and from Boston Wednesdays and Saturdays. The Boston steamers sailing on Wednesday will touch at New York.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Supreme Court of the United States:

53—The United States, appellant, vs. The Tennessee and Coosa Railroad Company et al.; appeal from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit.—Decree reversed and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Alabama, with directions to proceed in conformity with the opinion of this court. Opinion by Justice McKenna.

86—Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer of the United States, petitioner, vs. The United States ex rel. Marie A. Valentine; on writ of certiorari to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Peckham.

87—The Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Charles Emmet Cumberland, an infant, by his next friend, Charles J. Cumberland; in error to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Brown. Dissenting, Justice White and Justice McKenna.

The Chief Justice announced the following orders of the Court:

452—The Mutual Life Insurance

CONNERY'S ASSAILANT HELD.

Rideal Admits He Pulled Complainant's Nose, as His Counsel Said, to Protect His Dignity.

"I would like to ask, your Honor, if there is a dignified way of pulling another man's nose?" This was the question put by Thomas B. Connery, the author, who had a misunderstanding with Charles F. Rideal at a hearing of creditors of the bankrupt publisher, F. T. Neely, which culminated in an encounter between the two men in the hall of the building 114 Fifth Avenue, where they both have offices, on Saturday morning last. As a result of this encounter Mr. Connery appeared in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday afternoon to press a charge of assault against Rideal. Mr. Rideal, the defendant, was in court to answer the summons procured by Mr. Connery. The interests of Rideal were looked after by Paul H. Martin.

Connery testified that on Saturday morning while he was talking with Miss Mamie Collins, a typewriter, on the fifth floor, Rideal approached, bowed, and said something that he did not catch. He said to Rideal that he did not wish to have any further dealings with him, and that is the future all proceedings would be had in court. Rideal proceedings would be had in court. Rideal then said that if he, Connery, repeated what he had said concerning him at the hearing before the referee in the Neely bankruptcy proceedings he would pull his nose. Thereupon, he says, Rideal tweaked his nose and scratched him.

Connery said in answer to questions by counsel that the assault did not occur near the door of Rideal's office, and he denied that he had called Rideal a "scamp" and a "scoundrel." When asked if Rideal had really pulled his nose, the complainant said "Yes, he pulled my nose and scratched me with his claws."

Miss Collins was then called. She said that she and Connery were talking about the scene at the hearing before the referee on Friday, when Rideal appeared and said to Connery that he wanted a word with him. Connery replied that he wished to have no more dealings with Rideal. The latter then said that if Connery repeated what he had said about him he would pull his nose. Connery replied, "I repeat it." Whether he used the terms "scamp" or "scoundrel" she could not state, but Rideal then put out his hand toward Connery's face and pushed him away. Connery grabbed the cane out of Rideal's hand and struck him with it. Then she stepped between them and stopped the encounter.

Rideal took the stand in his own defense. He said he saw Connery in the hall and stepped up to him, bowed politely, and asked him why he had used the terms he did in speaking of him. He had previously written to Connery suggesting that an apology was due to him. When Connery replied to the provoking crawling letter, and want no more to do with you. I repeat, you are a liar, a thief, and a scoundrel." He did, he said, then pull Connery's nose. Mr. Martin, Rideal's counsel, urged that the provocation was very great, and that Rideal was forced to protect his dignity.

Magistrate Olmsted said, "I will hold the defendant in $100 bail for trial in Special Sessions on this charge." Rideal furnished bail.

THE PULLAR TRANSFER CASE.

Testimony as to ex-Gov. Waller's Part in the Litigation.

Alfred R. Page, one of the defendants in the action of J. W. Pullar to have the transfer of his property revoked, was on the witness stand all day yesterday in the hearing before Justice Bischoff in the Supreme Court.

Mr. Page, who was Pullar's counsel during the transfer of the property, said that he had at one time advised Pullar to keep out of the State, as his presence here might injure some negotiations about the settlement of Pullar's second wife's estate.

The witness said that he had tried to bring about a settlement of the will contest and had consulted with ex-Gov. Waller of Connecticut, who is also a defendant in the present action. Gov. Waller was counsel for the other heirs.

Mr. Page described the signing of the contract, which Pullar alleges was obtained from him, when he was not competent, owing to excessive use of liquor. He said that he saw Pullar drink one cocktail before dinner, and then when they got to the hotel where the meeting was held ex-Gov. Waller told Pullar that the matter would have to be settled at once.

"We do not believe that you are entitled to anything," Waller said to Pullar, according to Mr. Page, "we are not police court lawyers, and we do not want this matter exploited if it can be avoided. We can be prepared to give you one-fourth of the estate in settlement. This is the very best compromise we will make."

Subsequently, according to Mr. Page, Pullar agreed to these terms.

In closing the direct examination Gen. Burnett asked the witness:

"Were any suspicious facts brought to your attention at any time during the litigation in regard to the death of Mrs. Pullar?"

"Yes, there were. They were told to me by Mr. Carleton."

This line of questions was not followed up, and the case was adjourned to this morning.

Memorial to Eben Brewer.

The movement among employes of the United States Postal Service to raise funds for the erection of a monument to Eben Brewer, the first United States Postal Agent in Cuba, has resulted in subscriptions from nearly every clerk and carrier in the service. The requisite amount has now been obtained, and plans for a memorial will shortly be invited by a committee to be selected for that purpose. Mr. Brewer died of yellow fever after breaking down his health by overwork. He was born at Barnet, Vt., in 1849, studied law, and then went into newspaper work. He was prominently connected with the expositions at Vienna and Chicago. At the time of his appointment, in 1898, as Postal Agent in Cuba he was practicing law at Washington. His widow now lives in Washington, and her wishes will be consulted in the selection of plans and a site for the memorial.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.76⅞
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.40¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.29½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.00
Cotton, middling	.08 5-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05⅞
Sugar, granulated	5.20
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	12.00
Beef hams	20.75
Tallow, prime	.05¼
Pork, mess	10.50
Hogs, dressed, 100 lb	.06⅞
Lard, prime	6.35
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	23.00
Butter, Western, creamery	.26

CHICAGO, Feb 5.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 64¼@66⅝c; No. 2 red, 69@70c; No. 2 corn, 32c; No. 2 yellow corn, 32¼c; No 2 oats, 23¼@23½c; No. 2 white, 26c; No. 3 white, 25¼@26½c; No. 2 rye, 54c; No. 2 barley, 37½@44c; No. 1 flaxseed and Northwest, $1.59; prime timothy seed, $2.45; mess pork, per barrel, $9.75@$10.90; lard, per 100 lb, $5.87½@$6; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.15@$6; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5⅝@6c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.10@$5; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.23½; sugars, cutloaf, unchanged; clover, contract grade, $8.40.

COTTON.—The cotton market showed indications of wavering and was more or less irregular. Prices on the first call were unchanged to 2 points higher. There was a later advance of 2@4 points on good buying, a considerable part of which was for foreign account, despite the net decline at Liverpool. Later the market broke under active realizing, and by noon prices showed a net loss of 3@6 points. This decline was started by indications of new crop selling by houses with Southern connections, which was taken to signify satisfaction with prevailing figures for the new crop, with the natural inference that planting would proceed upon a large scale. There were several private despatches stating that a big acreage was contemplated. Although the movement of cotton was large, it made no particular impression on the market, the explanation being that recent heavy purchases by exporters were now on the way out of the country. In the afternoon trading was conservative, partly owing to private cables stating that there was a growing disposition in England to await the outcome of Gen. Buller's future movements. The market closed steady, with prices 2 points lower to 5 points higher. Southern spot markets, middling quoted, were officially reported by wire as follows: New Orleans, 8c; Mobile, 7¾c; Savannah, 7 15-16c; Charleston, 7 13-16c; Wilmington, 7¾c; Norfolk, 8 1-16c; Baltimore, 8¼c; Augusta, 8c; Memphis, 7¾c; St. Louis, 7¾c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
February	7.90	7.90	7.90	7.94@7.96
March	7.94	7.97	7.83	7.92@7.93
April	7.94	7.97	7.88	7.92@7.93
May	7.95	7.97	7.87	7.92@7.93
June	7.95	7.97	7.87	7.93@7.94
July	7.96	7.78	7.89	7.95@7.96
August	7.91	7.94	7.86	7.91@7.92
September	7.45	7.46	7.39	7.43@7.45
October	7.28	7.37	7.24	7.31@7.32
November	7.24	7.26	7.18	7.25@7.26
December	7.24	7.28	7.19	7.25@7.26

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 5.—Spot cotton—Fair business doing; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 10,000 bales; receipts, 1,000 bales; American, 1,000 bales; middling upland, 4 25-32d; futures opened barely steady, 2@3-64d decline; closed barely steady, 2½@4½-64d net decline; February, 4 41½; February-March, 4 38½@; March-April, 4 35½b; April-May, 4 33; May-June, 4 29b; June-July, 4 27b; July-August, 4 25½@; August-September, 4 20b; September-October, 4 10½b; October-November, 4 02; November-December, 3 60½b. Manchester—Yarns move slowly; cloths, orders at low limits.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	74½	74½	74½	74½
July	74⅜	74⅝	74	74
Corn—				
May	38 15-16	39¼	38⅝	38⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	68¼	68¼	67⅝	67⅝
July	68¾	68⅞	68¼	68¼
Corn—				
May	33¼	33 7-16	33⅛	33⅛
July	34	34 1-16	33⅜	33⅜
Oats—				
May	23 7-16	23½	23⅜	23⅜
July	22½	22½	22⅜	22⅜

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The actions of yesterday's wheat market were disappointing to bull traders who, at the outset, although cables were a little against them, counted on rallying the market during the day owing to cold weather West, the strength in corn, and a prospective large visible supply decrease. The first named influence, however, failed to operate as expected because of later reports to the effect that snow and rain had fallen in the wheat belt since Saturday, giving the plant protection where the downfall was snow, against present cold weather which extends over a greater portion of the belt. The reduction in domestic stocks for the week of 1,235,00 bushels proved to be quite as large as expected, and the corn market did its part toward helping wheat through a good part of the session. The weather news, however, seemed to predominate, and prices gradually sold off until they reached 74⅛c, where the market closed at ⅛@⅜c decline from Saturday. Liverpool started out at ⅛@¼d net higher, but lost its improvement, and closed ¼@¼d net lower, while Paris markets closed 20@35 points below Saturday. Antwerp closed ⅛ higher. It was stated that every precaution was being taken in that market to prevent any spread of the plague from Argentine. Export business amounted to only half a dozen loads at the seaboard. Trading, in a speculative way, was not very active during the session. Northwest receipts were 677 cars.

DULUTH, Feb. 5.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 66⅜c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 65¼c; May, 67¼c; July, 60¼c; No. 2 Northern 62⅜c; No. 3 Spring, 59¼c. Oats, 23½@24c. Corn, 30⅞c.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 5.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 67½c; No. 2 Northern, 65@66c. Rye—No. 1, 55¾c. Barley—No. 2, 46c; sample, 35½@46c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 5.—Wheat—In store: No. 1 Northern, February, 64⅝c; May, 65c; July, 66⅞@66⅝c.

CORN—No. 2 closed 40¼c for both elevator and delivered, and 40⅝c, free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 closed 29½c; No. 3, 28c; No. 2 white, 31c; No. 3 white, 30½c; track mixed, 28½@30c; track white, 30½@34c; No. 2 white clips, 31½c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 62c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 61½c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 56c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 42¼@47¼c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; malting, 49@51½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.85@$4.10, in wood; straights, $3.40@$3.50; Winter patents, $3.55@$3.80; Spring clears, $2.80@$3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.70@$2.85; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.60@$2.05; no grade, $17.75 per ton, to arrive. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$1.75@$1.85. RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $3.10@$3.25; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.60. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2.15@$2.30, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white and yellow, 85@90c; coarse, 79@82c. FEED—Spring bran, spot, $16.75@$17; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $17@$17.25; coarse Winter bran, $17@$19.50, latter white; middlings, $16@$18.50; city feed, $17@$18; hominy chop, $15.60; oil meal, $26.50@$27.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 5.—Flour—First patents, $3.50@$3.60; second patents, $3.30@$3.40; first clears, $2.60@$2.70; second clears, $2.10. Bran unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $10.50@$11; family, $13@$13.50; short clear, $11.75@$12.75. BEEF—Mess, $10@$10.50; family, $12@$13; packet, $10.50@$12; extra India mess, $20@$22; beef hams, $20.50@$21. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 6¾c; 180-lb, 6¾c; 160-lb, 6¾c; pigs, 7¼c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 7¼c; 10-lb, 6½@6¾c; 12-lb, 6½@6¾c; 14-lb, 6¾@6¾c; pickled shoulders, 6c; pickled hams, 9¼@10¼c. Western greens, 9½@9¾c; city greens, 9½@9¾c. TALLOW—City, 5¼c; country, 5¼@5¾c. LARD—$6.35c; city lard, $5.95; refined lard, South America, $6.75; Continent, $6.80; Brazil, kegs, $8; compound, city, $5.87½@6c. Western, $5.87½@$6. STEARINE—Oleo, 6⅞c; city lard stearine, 6¾@7c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 5.—Closing: Beef—Extra India mess, 80s; prime mess, 72s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 56s 3d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 34s 6d; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, 34s; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 36s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 34s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 33s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 30s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 48s 6d; short cut, 18 to 20 lb, 32s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 30s 9d; American refined, in pails, 32s 9d. Butter—Finest and good United States, nominal. Cheese—American, finest white, 57s; American, finest colored, 58s. Tallow—Prime city, 28s; Australian, in London, 27s 9d. Cottonseed oil—Hull refined, February-April, 21s 9d. Turpentine—Spirits, 41s. Resin—Common, 5s 7½d. Linseed oil, 24s 3d. Petroleum—Refined, 7⅝d.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

AKIN, ETHAN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ETHAN AKIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 51 East Main Street, Amsterdam, New York, on or before the first day of July next.

Dated New York the 22d day of December, 1899.

SUSAN AKIN,
LOUIS AKIN,
HELENA A. MIX,
PAUL C. AKIN,
THERSON AKIN,
ETHAN AKIN, Jr.,
Administrators, &c.

W. BARLOW DUNLAP, Attorney for Administrators, 31 East Main St., Amsterdam, N. Y.
d26-1aw6mTu

GALLAGHER, ALIDA A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALIDA A. GALLAGHER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of William J. Fanning, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of July next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of January, 1900.
MARY A. AUMACK, Administratrix. WM. J. FANNING, Atty. for Administratrix, 31 Nassau Street, B. M., N. Y. City.
ja16-1aw6mTu

SIEFKE, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SIEFKE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Francis B. Chedsey, No. 302 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the sixth day of March next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of August, 1899. HENRY SIEFKE, Jr., Executor. FRANCIS B. CHEDSEY, Esq., Attorney for Executor, No. 302 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.
au29-1aw6mTu

YOUNG, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. YOUNG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business No. 290 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of November, 1899. MINNIE K. YOUNG, Executrix. EMANUEL S. RANSOM, Attorney for Executrix, 290 Broadway, N. Y. City.
n14-1aw6m27tTu

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES K. BERWIN, GABRIEL A. BERWIN, and ALBERT J. BERWIN, individually and as partners of the firm known as BERWIN BROTHERS AND COMPANY, Bankrupts. No. 2,106.

To the creditors of Charles K. Berwin, Gabriel A. Berwin, and Albert J. Berwin of the City of New York, individually and as partners of the firm known as Berwin Brothers and Company, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Charles K. Berwin, Gabriel A. Berwin, and Albert J. Berwin of the City of New York, individually and as partners of the firm known as Berwin Brothers and Company, were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, County and State of New York, on the fifteenth day of February, A. D. 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, January 31st, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS GOLDMAN, BENJAMIN BALK, and MAX GOLDMAN, individually and as partners under the firm name of GOLDMAN, BALK & GOLDMAN, Bankrupts. No. 2,077.

To the creditors of Louis Goldman, Benjamin Balk and Max Goldman of the City of New York, individually and as partners under the firm name of Goldman, Balk & Goldman, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Louis Goldman, Benjamin Balk, and Max Goldman of the City of New York, individually and as partners of the firm known as Goldman, Balk & Goldman, were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, County and State of New York, on the fifteenth day of February, A. D. 1900, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, January 27th, 1900.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ARCHIE BOYD, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Archie Boyd of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 2d day of February, A. D. 1900, the said Archie Boyd was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 16th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Feb. 5, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC GOODMAN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Isaac Goodman of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of February, A. D. 1900, the said Isaac Goodman was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 16th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

February 6th, 1900.

NO. 2,111.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH GRASSMUCK, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Joseph Grassmuck of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Joseph Grassmuck was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 20th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

February 5th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM J. HOLMES, Bankrupt. No. 2,085.

To the creditors of William J. Holmes of Lowerre, Westchester County, New York, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of January, A. D. 1900, the said William J. Holmes of Lowerre, Westchester County, New York, was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of the creditors will be held at my office, Number 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, County, and State of New York, on the fifteenth day of February, A. D. 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, January 31st, 1900.

No. 2,128.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM E. LUCAS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of William E. Lucas of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of February, A. D. 1900, the said William E. Lucas was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 23d day of February, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, February 5th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARRY P. MAWSON, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Harry P. Mawson of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Harry P. Mawson was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of C. Pendleton, referee, No. 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 16th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

February 5th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of VALENTINE MOESLEIN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Valentine Moeslein of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Valentine Moeslein was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, No. 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 17th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

February 5th, 1900.

NO. 2,126.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. THEOBALD, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of William H. Theobald of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 31st day of January, A. D. 1900, the said William H. Theobald was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

February 5th, 1900.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE HON. Frederick Smyth, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of New York, sitting at Special Term, Part II. thereof, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the WARD ELECTRIC SUPPLY & CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, lately doing business in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, to present the same, with the vouchers therefor attached, duly verified to the subscriber, who has been duly appointed Assignee of the said Ward Electric Supply & Construction Company for the benefit of its creditors, at the office of Joab H. Banton, No. 203 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of May, 1900. ISAAC W. ULLMAN, Assignee.

Dated February 3d, 1900.

JOAB H. BANTON, Attorney for Assignee, 203 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
f6-1aw7mTu

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—ISABELLA J. M. CAYDON, plaintiff, against SAMUEL J. MONTGOMERY et al., defendants.

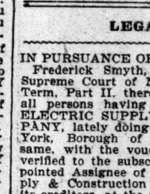
In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made in the above-entitled action on the 26th day of January, 1900, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 29th day of January, 1900, I, the undersigned, Frank W. Dickinson, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 20th day of February, 1900, at 12:00 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situated in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of Fifty-fifth Street with the easterly line of Fourth (now Park) Avenue, running thence eastwardly along the southerly line of Fifty-fifth Street sixty feet; thence southwardly parallel with Fourth (now Park) Avenue, twenty-five feet and five inches; thence westwardly parallel with Fifty-fifth Street sixty feet to the easterly line of Fourth (now Park) Avenue, and thence northwardly along the easterly line of Fourth (now Park) Avenue twenty-five feet and five inches to the point or place of beginning; said premises being known by the street number one hundred and four East Fifty-fifth Street, New York City.—Dated New York, January 29th, 1900. FRANK W. DICKINSON,
Referee.

WILLIAM H. BLAIN, Plaintiff's Attorney. Office and P. O. Address, 271 B'way, N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold.

Fifty-fifth Street.



The property will be sold subject to a certain lease of the store floor of said premises held by the firm of Harpel & Grassmuck, expiring October 1st, 1900, and also subject to a certain lease of the third floor held by one William Penney, expiring May 1st, 1900.

All taxes, assessments, and water rates, which are liens or incumbrances on the premises above decribed at the time of the sale thereof, will be paid by the referee, or allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase price.—Dated New York, January 29th, 1900. FRANK W. DICKINSON,
Referee.

ja30-2aw8wTu&Th

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—PETER L. O'NEILL, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of CATHERINE O'NEILL, deceased, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH B. McCLURE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 7th day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the certain lease, term of years, and leasehold premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

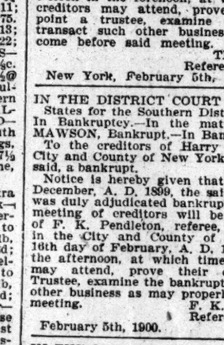
A lease made by John Jacob Astor to Michael Lawless and his assigns, bearing date the 16th day of August, 1880, and recorded in the office of the Register of New York County, on the 23d day of August, 1880, in Liber 1,548 of Conveyances, Page 398, and the leasehold premises thereby granted are bounded and described as follows, to wit:

All those certain lots of ground, situate, lying, and being in the eastwardly side of Washington and the southerly side of Little Twelfth Streets, in the Ninth Ward of the City, County, and State of New York, and being taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Washington Street by the southerly line of Little Twelfth Street; and running thence southwardly along said line of Washington Street, sixty-ninety feet two and three-quarter inches; thence eastwardly, and at right angles or nearly so to the said line of Washington Street, sixty feet two and one-quarter inches; thence northwardly, along a line of Little Twelfth Street, eighty-one feet ten inches to the point or place of beginning, be the same more or less, together with the buildings thereon erected, and any renewal or right of renewal of said lease, subject, however, to all existing subleases of said property.

Dated New York, December 8th, 1899.
WILLIAM J. A. McKIM,
Referee.

HENRY B. CULVER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property granted by leases and leasehold premises and buildings erected thereon to be sold. Five stores or buildings, the street numbers being Nos. 832, 833, and 834 Washington Street and Nos. 32 and 94 Little Twelfth Street, all erected upon a single lot; the lease is a single lease of the whole tract:



Gansevoort Street.

The approximate amount of taxes, water rates, assessments, or other liens upon said premises is about $800, which will be allowed out of the purchase money or paid by the referee.

Dated December 8th, 1899.
WILLIAM J. A. McKIM,
Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby postponed to January 16th, 1900, at the same hour and place.
WILLIAM J. A. McKIM,
Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby further postponed to February 6th, 1900, at the same hour and place.

Dated January 10th, 1900.
WM. J. A. McKIM,
Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—DAVID GRAHAM, as executor and trustee, &c., plaintiff, vs. WILLIAM E. GOOD et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 24th day of January, 1900, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, shall sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York, on the 21st day of February, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Ninth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Washington Street, distant nineteen feet and ten inches southerly from the southwest corner of Washington and Horatio Streets; and running thence westerly on a line at right angles with Washington Street, sixty-nine feet ten and three-quarters inches; thence southerly along a line parallel with Washington Street nineteen feet eleven inches; thence easterly on a line at right angles with Washington Street, sixty-nine feet eleven inches; thence to the westerly side of Washington Street aforesaid, and thence northerly along the westerly side of Washington Street nineteen feet six and a half inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less; and being the same premises conveyed to Catharine Keys by Thomas J. McKee and Annie W., his wife, by deed dated July 19, 1877, and recorded July 20, 1877, in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in liber 1,430 of Conveyances, Page 298, of which premises said Catharine Keys died seized on or about June 17, 1881, and which premises are now known as Number 798 Washington Street, New York City.

Dated New York, January 29, 1900.
GEORGE E. KENT, Referee.

JOHN M. HARRINGTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, the street number is 798 Washington Street:

Horatio Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described premises are to be sold is $6,568.12, with interest thereon from January 23d, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $322.10-100 and interest thereon from January 24th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money is $661.60, and interest.

Dated New York, January 29, 1900.
GEORGE E. KENT, Referee.

ja30-2aw8wTu&Th&f21

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—BELLA METZGER, JULIUS I. METZGER, and OTTO A. METZGER, as executors, &c., of Martin Metzger, deceased, plaintiffs, against ARTHUR E. MOORE and Annie Moore, his wife; John R. Storer, and August Sense, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 26th day of January, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of February, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that plot of land in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County and State of New York, together with all buildings and improvements thereon, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, distant one hundred feet easterly from the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street and the easterly side of Columbus Avenue, and running thence southerly parallel with Columbus Avenue, one hundred feet eleven inches; thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Eighth Street, seventy-five feet; thence northerly again parallel with Columbus Avenue, one hundred feet eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, seventy-five feet to the point of beginning; be the said several dimensions more or less.

The said premises will be sold subject to two mortgage liens thereon, having priority over plaintiffs' lien or claim herein; one on which there is unpaid the principal sum of $18,500, with interest thereon from June 1st, 1899, and the other on which there is unpaid the principal sum of $12,000, with interest thereon from July 10th, 1899, as set

Glorious weather this! One day, the heaviest of Winter coats; the next, no coat at all; a porous plaster the third; and a doctor's bill the fourth.

Our stores, like watches, are regulated to both heat and cold.

To-day's best buy for cold is one of these immortelle frieze ulsters or reliable kersey overcoats at $15.

ROGERS, PEET CO.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

MOLINEUX CASE RESUMED

Prosecution Rests After Presenting More Expert Testimony.

DEFENSE TO BE BEGUN TO-DAY

No Intimation Given as to the Line Mr. Weeks Intends to Pursue—Some Probable Witnesses.

The Molineux trial was resumed yesterday after more than a week's delay on account of the illness of Juror Manheim Brown. The prosecution finished its case with the morning's session. The trial was begun Nov. 14, and in addition to twelve days consumed in getting a jury, the prosecution has taken more than two months in the presentation of its case.

Bartow S. Weeks, counsel for the defense, will this morning make a motion to dismiss the proceeding on the ground that the prosecution has made no case. If the motion is denied, he will then begin his opening address. Whether or not there will be an argument on the motion to dismiss depends upon the decision of Recorder Goff. The defense has steadfastly refused to give any intimation as to the line of its case. There have been rumors that it might rest without calling any witnesses, counting on its faith in the weakness of the case of the prosecution. But Mr. Battle, of counsel for the defense, has volunteered the information, when asked as to the possible length of time which the defense would require, that it would probably be not more than three weeks, and this has been interpreted to mean that there will be a defense. As to whether Molineux will be put on the stand, that is also a mooted question which the prisoner's counsel will throw no light upon. It is expected that the defense will seek to discredit the value of the evidence of the writing and medical experts, and that J. N. Carvalho, the writing expert employed by the defense, may go on the stand. That has not been announced, however, as yet by counsel for the defense.

In the realm of speculation, also, is the talk of the appearance as witnesses for the defense of Zellar, Molineux's laboratory assistant, and of Mrs. Gella, housekeeper at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, who ignored the summons of the District Attorney and left town. Mr. Weeks has practically admitted that he will place on the stand the three letter carriers who have made affidavits discrediting Heckmann, the letter-box man.

The prosecution finished its case just before the recess yesterday, after Mr. Weeks finished his cross-examination of Prof. Persifer Fraser, who had been recalled, and whose testimony related to his chemical analysis of inks used in the various letter exhibits. After recess, Mr. Weeks, addressing the Court, said that his colleague, Mr. Battle, had prepared the motions which were to follow the end of the prosecution's case, and, as Mr. Battle was ill at home, he would ask that an adjournment be taken until to-day, when he hoped that Mr. Battle would be able to appear. In the meantime, he said, he would at least be able to consult with him. The Recorder said he thought the request reasonable. Mr. Weeks said also that, in view of the illness of the juror, Mr. Brown, it would doubtless be agreeable to him to have a short day made of the first at which he had been able to reappear, and to this Mr. Osborne assented. An adjournment was accordingly ordered until this morning at 10:30 o'clock.

The first witness called yesterday was George H. Gordon, stenographer to Coroner Hart, who took the minutes of Molineux's testimony before the Coroner's inquest when Molineux appeared as a witness. This testimony was brought out in part by Assistant District Attorney Osborne at the former sittings of the court. Mr. Weeks called the witness in cross-examination to bring out part of the testimony which Mr. Osborne had omitted. The particular part was that in which Molineux, in reply to a question, had denied having rented a letter box. Mr. Osborne objected, and a wrangle ensued, which resulted in the Recorder's allowing the question and answer to be admitted.

Mr. Gordon was followed by Isaac E. Emerson, President of the Emerson Drug Company of Baltimore, which manufactures bromo-seltzer.

The bromo-seltzer bottle which contained the poison sent to Harry Cornish Dec. 24, 1898, was shown to him and he was asked if it was similar to the bottle used by his company in putting up bromo-seltzer. He said it was not. It was then brought out that certain kinds of bottles were used for poisons, and that this bottle appeared to be one of the stock bottles used for that purpose with a bromo-seltzer label pasted on it.

The witness, in answer to a question by Mr. Osborne, said no mercury was used in his preparation or in the laboratory where it is made.

Prof. Fraser was then called. The professor had examined the so-called Cornish and Barnet letters in dispute and the poison package address, as well as the corrected address on the envelope called Exhibit F. Three of the envelopes in evidence obtained from patent medicine firms had corrected addresses. Heckmann, the letter box man, who testified that Molineux had rented a box from him, said that when he had rented the box he took some letters from his pocket and made some corrections at a desk in the office. The expert had been required to make tests of the exhibits to learn if the corrections upon them showed the use of a different ink than that used in the body of the letters. His testimony yesterday showed that he had made three kinds of tests. One was by the microscope, another by the use of the prism, and the final one by chemical analysis. He said the tests did not show the use of a different kind of ink as between the corrections and the body of the letter in Exhibit F. They showed that the same kind of fluid had been used in all of the Barnet and Cornish letters, but that no test could establish identity; that is, the use of exactly the same ink or inks from the same bottle. He said they could show only similarity and that he had found such similarity in the Barnet and Cornish letters, so called, and in Exhibit F. There was a little difference in the response to the tests of the corrections, but not enough for him to say that it was a different kind of ink.

When Prof. Fraser was excused from the stand, Mr. Osborne offered some other exhibits in evidence for standards of comparison in writing. They were admitted.

"Your Honor," then said Mr. Osborne, "I will say that Detective McCafferty is sick in bed. I want to call him as a witness. With that exception the State rests its case."

"I want the State to rest when it gets through, and not until then," said Mr. Weeks.

"Prof. Hagan has also been called away because of the illness of his daughter," continued Mr. Osborne.

The Recorder would not permit the reservations by which Mr. Osborne desired to call these witnesses later.

"Then the State will have to rest," said Mr. Osborne, and the court was adjourned.

Black Dress Goods.

Second Floor.

New and complete stock of black novelty fabrics. Extensive varieties of weave and design.

Crepes,—silk and wool,—fine to heavy weaves, plain or embroidered. Tuxedo Crepe,—Crepe "Mobile."

Satin Crepe de Chene,—single and double width. A highly lustrous soft fabric.

Grenadines,—light or medium weight,—fine to open mesh. "Brilliant," "Ribbon," "Sewing Silk" stripes and "Knicker" line weaves.

"Linear," "Spider" and Chenille Dot Grenadines.

Crepons,—broad or small blister weaves.

The varieties of these materials are so extensive that an adequate idea of the capacity of this stock can only be gained by inspection.

James McCreery & Co.,
Broadway and 11th Street.
Twenty-third Street.

Ladies' Suits.

New Tailor Models. Excellent in design, cut and finish. Early Spring colors.

Cloth Suits,—tight-fitting or fly front Coats,—Skirts with latest tucked box-pleated backs. Lined with Silk.

Colors:—blue, brown, light grey, castor and black.

$23.50 each.

Camels' Hair Serge, Tweed or Oxford Cloth,—with fancy Eton Coats,—open, double breasted, or fly front.

Tucked or box-pleat back Skirts. Lined with Silk.

Colors:—Silver to dark iron grey,—brown, tan, blue and indigo.

$30.00 each.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Upholstery.

Fourth Floor.

About 300 Pairs,—fine French Renaissance Lace Curtains,—New designs, full size, per pair, $4.75, $6.75 and $8.50;
Usual price $7.50 to $12.00

Swiss made Point de Paris, Duchesse, Renaissance and Irish Point Lace Curtains, per pair, $3.00, $5.00 and $6.50;
Formerly $4.50 to $9.75

Moquettes, Brocades, Brocatelles, Satin Damas, "Frou Frous," Embossed Velours, Silk and Cotton Tapestries, and a variety of Cotton Fabrics in Verdure and Heraldic designs,—suitable for hangings or wall and furniture coverings, per yard, $1.00, $1.65 and $2.75.

10,000 yards French and English Cretonnes,—Art Ticking and Chintz. Attractive designs and colors, 10, 15 and 25c. per yard;
Formerly 20, 25 and 30 cents.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

FOR THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Members of the United States Commission to Sail.

Fifteen persons connected with the United States Commission to the Paris Exposition will sail on the steamship St. Paul tomorrow. Among them are Major Frederick Brackett, the Secretary and disbursing agent of the commission; Mrs. Brackett, Miss Mina Brackett, William W. Brackett, assistant to the Secretary; Charles G. Hoyt, Richard A. Hoyt, Chief Clerk; P. L. Bowen, Captain of Guards; Roy B. Tabor, clerk; W. Staley, Minnie Bronson of the department of education and social economy, John Getz, chief of decorations; Victor C. Herkes, expert; E. A. Lavigne, clerk; Mary E. Logan, clerk, and Louis J. Vinet, colored servant.

The office of the Secretary will practically close to-morrow with the sailing of Major Brackett, who will transfer his office in the Equitable Building to 20 Avenue Rapp, Paris, which is near the main entrance to the exposition grounds.

Until March 1 the headquarters of the department of divers industries, the textile department, and the machinery and electric departments, will remain in the Equitable Building.

Mr. Thompson a Commissioner.

Robert J. Thompson, who proposed the erection of the Lafayette Monument, received yesterday, through the State Department, an official appointment as Special Commissioner to the President of the French Republic. Mr. Thompson will present to President Loubet on behalf of the United States the first Lafayette dollar struck in commemoration of the school children's monument.

Vantine's
ORIENTALISTS & JEWELERS,
BROADWAY & 18TH ST.

Send for the free Vantine Catalogue: "About an Oriental Store." Cover in three colors.

New Invoices—Opened Saturday:

ORIENTAL RUGS.

Fine Silky Khivas, 6x9 to 8x11 feet, beautiful specimens, $35.00 to $125.00

Antique and Modern Kazaks, Extra silky and heavy, averaging 5x7 feet, $18.00 $20.00 $22.00 up

Antique Bokarahs, Averaging 4x5½ feet, exceptionally rare tones, $18.00 $20.00 up

Extra Large Guendjecs, 4x8.6 feet in size, $20.00

Also: Many inducements in reduced Ushack Carpets—large assortments.

Special Sale of
Men's Neckwear,
Heavy all silk, made in English square shape, light and dark colors,
75 cts.
each,
value $1.50.
Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

DECORATIVE QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

Already questions, some complex, are being put to us about country-house decoration. Here is a simple one:—

Is it possible, without radical changes, to make a house with small apartments look roomy, inviting and cool?

YES. By letting a general cool tone, rather than many different colors, prevail throughout the house; by using simple furniture and wall decorations that give breadth.

Bring us your questions to answer.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

A Great Tonic.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Invigorates and strengthens the system, relieves nervousness and headache, and creates a good appetite.
Genuine bears name HORSFORD'S on wrapper.

Bloomingdales
3d Ave., 59th & 60th Sts.

Great Sale of Fine French Trimmings.

The Trimming Opportunity of the Season.

A Stock of fine French Dress Trimmings, consigned to us to convert into cash quickly. The goods are marked with but little reference to cost; the one idea has been to mark them at a figure that would turn them into cash promptly. And as a consequence, we offer the entire stock, arranged in five lots, as follows:

Lot 1—400 yards **Taffeta Silk Allovers,** over one dozen latest French designs, some embroidered, others with lace insertion and embroidery in all the leading colors, also Persian colorings and applique effects, goods that sold at $2,98, $3.98, $4.98 and $5.98, all at, per yard, 1.98

Lot 2—**Spangle Yokes,** new designs, some solid spangles and some combinations of beads and spangles, goods that sold formerly from $2.98 to $8.98; all at, each, 1.98 and 2.98

Lot 3—1,200 yards latest designs **Spangled Trimmings,** plain and bead edge, in combinations of black and colors, formerly sold at 29c. to 59c., will be sold at, per yard, 19

Lot 4—600 yards of new **Spangle Trimming,** straight band and ornament effects, in combinations of steel and black, cerise and black, green and black, bronze and black, heliotrope and black, and silver and black, goods that sold at from $1.19 to $1.98; all to be sold at, per yard, 69

Lot 5—300 latest styles **French Garnitures,** including yokes, collars and belts in a variety of beautiful color combinations, all recent designs, goods sold from $1.98 to $4.98; to be sold at 98c to 1.98

Main floor, 59th St. Section.

3d Ave., 59th and 60th Sts.

HOW POKORNY KEPT HIS WIFE.

Four White Horses to Take Her Home After Each Quarrel—Now They Are Legally Separated.

Four white horses, attached to an open carriage, were used by John Pokorny, a hotel keeper of Astoria, L. I., to take his wife home after they had quarreled. Mrs. Pokorny insisted on this, because she wanted to show the neighbors that she had won in the family quarrel.

It was not once, but many times, that the hotel keeper had to drive the imposing turnout over to Manhattan and take his wife back home during the eight years of their married life. The first quarrel came within one year after marriage, and they were repeated at frequent intervals. The good-natured husband always acceded to his wife's demands in the end, and, as a token of surrender, went after her with the four-horse team.

There came a time, however, when he could not get four matched white horses, and his wife remained away. Pokorny began an action for separation in the Supreme Court, and in his affidavit told to what expense and trouble he had been in order to provide the coach and four white horses.

Mrs. Pokorny started a counter action, and said that now she would not go back to the hotel keeper if he came after her with a coach and twenty-four white horses, as he had treated her cruelly, and she was satisfied to live with her mother.

This was the second matrimonial venture of Pokorny. His first wife died and left the hotel keeper with six children. He then married wife No. 2, who was a niece of his first wife and a first cousin of his children. The second wife did not enjoy the work of caring for her cousins, and she made frequent trips to the home of her mother, and it was on these occasions that she demanded the coach and four.

Justice Russell, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, was in doubt as to whether he should grant the application to Pokorny or to the wife. She alleged that Pokorny had quarreled with her on their wedding night, that he had threatened to shoot her with a revolver, and had taught the children to insult her.

A letter submitted in evidence by Pokorny turned the scale in his favor. It was written by him to his wife just before he made his last trip after her with the four white horses. In it he said:

"Bozena, Bozena, I never wished a better wife, and I don't wish myself a better one. You were more to me than I deserved. Better wife and better woman when we were on good terms cannot exist. To-morrow I will call for you at 7 o'clock in the evening. Therefore, at 7 o'clock, as a good, thinking wife, full of love, prepare yourself to ride home with me. First I will buy you something for lunch for the Fourth of July. The rest will speak for itself.

"Oh, how I am awaiting the time when you will not be angry and will not run away from us!"

The letter continued in this strain to some length, and the protestations of love it contained so appealed to the Court that the decree in Pokorny's favor was signed.

Florist Commits Suicide.

James B. Neal, at one time a prosperous florist, whose shop was on the Bowery, opposite Delancey Street, committed suicide near the Obelisk, in Central Park, yesterday afternoon by swallowing carbolic acid. Two policemen saw him fall, but he died before an ambulance could be summoned. In one of his pockets was found a card requesting that his wife, Mrs. Lena Neal of 350 East Eighty-seventh Street, be notified. Mrs. Neal said her husband had been out of work for some time and had become despondent.

Mr. Pingpank to Get His Salary.

August Pingpank, the barber who was appointed process server to President Guggenheimer and whose salary was held back by the Controller because the Civil Service Commissioners would not certify to his name, received a certificate from the Civil Service Commission yesterday, and will get his January salary.

UMBRELLAS.

Men's 28 inch.
Women's 26 inch.
Made of Union Taffetas silk,—a fine durable fabric, with tape edge. Paragon lock steel frame,—bamboo covered, steel rod.
Handles of selected English furze and box woods.

These umbrellas are recommended for their strength and general serviceable qualities.

$1.75 each;
Value $3.00

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

SALE OF LADIES' GLOVES.

Real Kid, with Foster,—4 and 5 hook,—lacing.
All the fashionable street shades.

$1.00 per pair;
Value $1.50

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

WEBER PIANOS

Corner Fifth Ave. and 16th St., N. Y.
605 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE NEW YORK. B'way, 44-45 Sts. 'Phone 3514-38th.
BROADWAY to TOKIO. Mat. Lincoln's Birthday.
Ev. 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. No smoking at Mats.

Academy of Music. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
Matsinées Lincoln's & Washington's Birthdays.
4TH MONTH. WAY DOWN EAST.
Prices: 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:10.

CARNEGIE HALL.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:30 SHARP.
GALA CONCERT
The entire proceeds to be devoted to the
Dewey Arch Fund
The programme includes Walter Damrosch's MANILA TE DEUM,
16 SOLOISTS, ORATORIO SOCIETY CHORUS and ORCHESTRA, an address by GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT, and solos by
Madame Nordica and Madame Gadski, Mr. Edouard de Reszke and Mr. Evan Williams.
Prices: $3, $2, $1.50, and $1. Boxes, $50. Seats and boxes can be obtained at box office, Carnegie Hall, and Tyson's.

ARION SOCIETY.
GRAND MASQUERADE BALL,
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
FRIDAY FEB. 9, 1900.
Tickets, $10 for lady and gentleman; extra ladies' tickets, $5; may be obtained at Arion Hall, 59th St. and Park Ave.; headquarters; Hanft Bros., corner Madison Ave. and 58th St.; Ogden & Katzenmayer, 20 Liberty St.; Wm. Jurgensen, 48 Exchange Place; Wm. Barthman, 174 Broadway, corner Maiden Lane; Sohmer & Co., 170 5th Ave., corner 22d St.; Tyson & Co., general agents at all principal hotels. A limited number of boxes and reserved seats can be had at Arion Hall and at Tyson's. Arrangements have been made to heat the hall in the coldest weather.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM.
Monday Afternoon, Feb. 12th, at 3:30.
Major J. B. Pond announces the most successful man of the hour who can talk as charmingly as he can write,
MR. ERNEST SETON THOMPSON
on "The Picturesque Side of Wild Animals." Stereoscopic views of photographs and sketches taken from life. Reserved seats for children, 50c.; adults, $1.00; so arranged that children and adults can occupy seats together. For sale at the Hall.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.
Tuesday Evening, February 13th, 8:30 o'clock.
LUDWIG BREITNER'S
GRAND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.
GUSTAV HINRICHS . . . . . CONDUCTOR
Reserved Seats, $1.50 and $2 each. Boxes (seating seven,) $15.00 each. For sale at SCHUBERTH'S MUSIC STORE, 23 Union Square.

Proctor's 23d St. Cont. Perf. 15c., 25c., 50c. Eddie Girard & Co, Lillian Burkhart.
Whitney Bros., Dixon, Bowers & Dixon, Mov'g Pic's, oths
Palace 58th St. & 3d Av. Cont. Perf. 15c., 25c., 50c. DIGBY BELL, Sims and Graham.
O'Brien & Havel, Kleist Bros., Silvers, Mov'g Pic's, others

CASINO! Last 5 nghts! Last Mats. tmrrw & Sat. Eng'mnt positvly closes Nxt Sat.
Geo. W. Lederer's Famous London Co. in The Belle of N. Y.
NEXT MONDAY—1st time, "The Princess Chic."

BROADWAY Theatre. 41st St. & B'way. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
Special Matinée Lincoln's Birthday, Feb. 12th.
THE GREAT SUCCESS, BEN-HUR

5TH AVE. THEATRE. B'way & 28th St.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15.
The COUNTESS "CHIFFON."
Mats. Wed., Sat. & Lincoln Day.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Evs., 8:20. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday, 2:15.
"Another Empire success."—Charles Frohman.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY in BROTHER OFFICERS.

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre, B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs, 8:20. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday at 2:15.
MAUDE ADAMS in THE LITTLE MINISTER

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Evgs., 8. Mat. Saturday,
Wm. Gillette in his new play, Sherlock Holmes.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 24th St. Evenings, 8:30. Mats., 2:15. MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.
CORALIE & CO., DRESSMAKERS.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. Xtra Mat. Lincoln's Birthday.
Last 2 weeks. Evgs. 8:20. Matinée Saturday.
MRS. LANGTRY—THE DEGENERATES.
Mrs. Langtry recites "The Absent Minded Beggar."

DALY'S B'way & 30th.....At 8:15
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Wed. & Sat. 2.
Extra Matinée Next Monday.
DANIEL FROHMAN'S CO.
in "John Oliver Hobbes's" 4-act Society play entitled,
THE AMBASSADOR.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St.....at 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2:15.
Extra Matinée Lincoln's Birthday.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
The Surprises of Love
Elsie de Wolfe, H. Reeves Smith, Eric Hope, W. Erskine, Chas. Bowser, Olive May, Margaret Robinson, Helen Keating.

AMERICAN 42ND & 8TH AVE. CASTLE SQ. OR CO
3d Year. 100 People. In English. The
PIRATES OF PENZANCE.
Evs. 8:15, 25c. to $1. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 1, 100 Seats 25c.
Feb. 12. MARITANA (in English.)
Special Lincoln's Birthday Matinée.

WALLACK'S Evenings at 8. Sat. Mat. 2.
OLGA NETHERSOLE
as FANNY LEGRAND in
SAPHO.
Xtra Mat. Monday, Feb. 12, (Lincoln's Birthday.)

Joint Recital
Wed. Aft., Feb. 7
Res. seats, $1.50 & $1. On sale at Schubert's.
Direction Victor Thrane.
Knabe Piano Used.

Mendelssohn Hall,
PETSCHNIKOFF
The Russian Violinist
and
Mlle. ELSA RUEGGER
The Swiss 'Celliste.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Tuesday Afternoon, February 6th, 2:30 o'clock.
SECOND PIANO RECITAL BY
MISS ETHEL NEWCOMB.
Reserved Seats, $1.00 and $1.50 each. For sale at Schuberth's Music Store, 23 Union Square.

THE DEWEY EAST 14TH ST.
MATINEE TO-DAY
Imperial Burlesquers
2 Great Burlesques—Jones, Grant & Jones, &c.

WALDORF-ASTORIA. Main 33d St. Entrance.
33D ANNUAL EXHIBITION
AMERICAN WATER COLOR SOCIETY.
Began MONDAY, Feb. 5.
Day and Evening for 2 weeks only.

FRENCH COOKS' BALL,
TUESDAY, FEB. 6, 1900,
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
Grand display from 2:30 until 6 of pieces de fantaisie.

COMIQUE B'way & 29th St. "The House That Jack Built." Mat. To-day, 25 & 50c
RENTZ - SANTLEY BURLESQUE CO.

MANHATTAN Theatre, 33d & B'way. Ev. 8:15. Sat. Mat.
ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE.

HUBER'S 14th St. Museum; 10c. to All. Giant; Orange-Headed Girl; Limbless Wonder.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
TO-NIGHT, at B'klyn—Calvé in CARMEN.
Wed. Ev'g, Feb. 7, at 8—LES HUGUENOTS. Mmes. Nordica, Mantelli, and Sembrich; MM. Alvarez, (last appearance,) Plançon, Illy, and Ed. de Reszke.
Thurs. Aft., Feb. 8, at 2—Extra Mat. of CARMEN. Mmes. Calvé and Suzanne Adams; MM. Saleza and Campanari.
Fri. Ev'g, Feb. 9, at 8—DON GIOVANNI. Mmes. Nordica, De Vere, and Sembrich; MM. Ed. de Reszke, Salignac, and Scotti.
Sat. Aft., Feb. 10, at 1:45—Double bill. DON PASQUALE. Mme. Sembrich; MM. Scotti, Pini-Corsi, and Salignac. Conductor, Mancinelli. Followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Mmes. Calvé and Mantelli; MM. Campanari and Saleza.
Sat. Ev'g, Feb. 10, at 8—At Popular Prices. TANNHAUSER. Mmes. Susan Strong, Olitzka and Pevny; MM. Van Dyck, Bertram, and Plançon.
Sun. Ev'g, Feb. 11, at 8:15—Grand Popular Concert.
Soloists: Mmes. Nordica, Mantelli, and Suzanne Adams; MM. Campanari, Evan Williams, and Plançon, and Petschnikoff, violinist, together with Met. Op. House Orchestra and Chorus. In addition to a miscellaneous concert, Rossini's STABAT MATER will be performed. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN
(In its Entirety.)
FIRST CYCLE.....EVENINGS.
Tues. Ev'g, Feb. 20, at 8:30...DAS RHEINGOLD.
Thurs. Ev'g, Feb. 22, at 7....DIE WALKUERE.
Tues. Ev'g, Feb. 27, at 7.....SIEGFRIED.
Thurs. Ev'g, March 1, at 6:45..
GOTTERDAMMERUNG.
The sale of season tickets only begins TO-MORROW MORNING at 9 A. M., and will continue until Sat. Ev'g, Feb. 10.
Prices for the entire cycle (4 performances): Grand Tier Boxes, $240. Stall Boxes, $120 and $100. Orchestra Stalls, $20. Dress Circle, $12. Balcony (Front Row), $10. Balcony, (Back Row), $8. Family Circle, $6.
Sale of seats for single performances for any of above works begins Mon., Feb. 12, at 9 A. M.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.
Chas. E. Evans, Prop. Evs., 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
DAVID BELASCO'S Greatest Success. NAUGHTY ANTHONY
2d Month. Special Mats. Feb. 12 and 22.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance
MR. & MRS. EDWIN MILTON ROYLE,
HINES & REMINGTON, PRESS ELDRIDGE, DOLLIE MESTAYER, GRAZER & HAZEL.

Koster & Bials
ROUND NEW YORK IN 80 MINUTES.
With Fougere and the Great Lafayette.

KNICKERBOCKER Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
N. C. GOODWIN, MAXINE ELLIOTT.
EVGS., 8:20. FIRST TIME: WHEN WE WERE TWENTY-ONE.
Special Mat. Wed.—Xtra Mat. Lincoln's Birthday.

WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH.
EDEN MUSEE
NEW GROUPS. CHARMING MUSIC

14th St. Theatre, near 6th av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
SPECIAL MATINEE LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY.
MR. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT
in "A ROMANCE OF ATHLONE."

BIJOU. B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. only. Matinée Lincoln's Birthday. Last 2 weeks.
MAY IRWIN Phone 222d Mad. Sq. IN SISTER MARY

Weber & Fields' Music Hall, B'way & 30th St. | Matinées Tues. & Sat.
WHIRL-I-GIG and BARBARA FIDGETY.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. FRANK DANIELS in THE AMEER. 8:15. Sat. Mat.

Murray HILL THEATRE, 42 St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. This Week—The Lost Paradise

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. LOUIS MANN & CLARA LIPMAN in THE GIRL IN THE BARRACKS

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA 42d St., B'y & 7th Av. Mats. Sat. and Lincoln's B'day
CHRIS AND THE WONDERFUL LAMP.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. MAT. SAT.
To-night, First time. "ALS ICH WIEDERKAM." Sequel to At the White Horse Tavern.